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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Seattle Strike: Is Source Of New Threat

Embodies Refusal of All Union Men to Go Past Picket Lines

A.F. of L. Against It

Puts Weapon in Labor's Hand That Could Choke Any Business it Chose

Second of five articles dealing with the Seattle newspaper strike situation.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 17—A militant labor technique, second cousin to the general strike, is newly developing on the Pacific Coast and jumping to Atlantic ports.

The spreading tactics originating among the radicals, are hostile to the historic policies of the bulk of organized labor, and if not interfered with by friendly authorities or the police, can apparently be employed to shut down and even destroy any unionized business.

Closing of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the oldest newspaper here, which is now in suspension, reveals the power of the unaccustomed labor formula, although its relations to the paper's lapse are debated.

The plan is an unofficial sympathetic strike, embracing every trade engaged in a business, and calling on everybody to walk out whenever any single group halts its work.

It Is Called Job Action

The doctrine is that no true union man will go to his job through a picket line of striking members of any trade at his concern.

The name of this dogma is "job action."

It is the "one big union" theory of one for all and all for one.

Although the picket line may consist of but a solitary worker, as for instance a striking radio operator on a ship, the philosophy of "job action" calls for a general halt.

If, to take the most exceptional possibility, a radio man calls a one-man strike and posts himself as a one-man picket line, longshoremen loading his ship and all other organized workers concerned are expected to walk out simultaneously.

"It is utterly irresponsible!" exclaim veteran trade unionists who oppose the "job action" system. "It allows any one to call a strike."

Has One Handicap

The new strategy has one tremendous handicap. This doubtless bars it from universal adoption by the labor movement.

"Job action" evades contracts.

The custom of a trade union is to negotiate with the employer and then sign a contract embodying the terms of their mutual agreement.

The American Federation of Labor takes the strongest stand possible for the carrying out of contracts. Reiterating its position, the A. F. of L's Executive Council reported to its last convention:

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of collective bargaining and the observance of wage agreements. When contracts are finally negotiated betewen representatives of employers and of employees, it becomes the duty, in fact, the obligation, of all parties to signed agreements to carry them out and to maintain them inviolate.

Urges Keeping Contracts

"The Executive Council is, therefore, but emphasizing and repeating the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor when it urges its members everywhere faithfully to observe all wage agreements negotiated, accepted and signed. These represent solemn covenants that cannot be disregarded and violated without sacrificing reputation, standing and honor."

Organized labor, in the judgment of many of its leaders, has achieved its present prestige largely through the keeping of the contracts it agreed to.

The sympathetic strike as practiced in "job action" disregards any contracts that happen to be in force with unions involved.

If one set of workers establishes a picket line, and no union man is deemed loyal to labor if he passes through this line to his work, then whatever contracts exist are immediately dissolved. Everybody is immediately dissolved. Everybody is

By resort to "job action," union men do not declare a sympathetic strike or walkout or make any offi-

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Speed-Camera Solves Humming Bird Riddle

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21

A NEW camera—clicking a picture in each hundred thousandth of a second—ripped the cloak of uncertainty from the flying habits of birds today. It showed naturalists what they might only have guessed at otherwise—the number of wing-beats a minute, and why the little humming bird can fly backwards.

The American Ornithologists Union, meeting at Carnegie Institute, saw it all. Delegates saw the wings of the tiny humming bird move so swiftly they appeared not to move at all, but the new camera recorded 40 strokes each second while the bird hovered and 75 a second on the take-off.

The new camera has sound, too.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed the camera and Harold E. Edgerton and Charles L. Blake of that school took the movies. Dr. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University obtained the sound effects. He has developed them to accompany museum habitat groups.

Paris Seeks Bar To Belgo-Reich Military Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 21—France will agree to a one-sided guarantee of Belgian territory only in return for a pledge that Belgium will contract no military accord with Germany, it is semiofficially indicated here today.

Diplomatic negotiations arising from King Leopold's recent speech on Belgian independence have now reached a state officially described as "satisfactory." But the problem of military arrangements is still unsettled and Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, is understood to have emphasized to the Belgian Ambassador here yesterday the crucial importance which the French Government attaches to the question whether Belgium envisages general staff talks with Germany as a part of its new neutrality policy.

The Belgian ambassador is stated here to have informed the French Government in reply to the verbal questionnaire that Belgium is ready to participate in a new Locarno accord as the recipient of security guarantees by Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, but without offering any reciprocal assistance to her guarantors. Belgium is prepared, however, he is also understood to have said, to continue general staff arrangements if the other powers will aid effectively Belgium defense.

M. Delbos replied that this interpretation of Belgian independence was agreeable to France, but only on the condition that there were no military arrangements between Belgium and Germany.

Despite the reassurances received from Belgium that Brussels has no intention of abandoning the Locarno accord, pessimism prevails here over the prospects for the proposed London conference of the five Locarno powers. According to reports received at Paris, both Rome and Berlin have hedged about their acceptances with such serious reservations as to leave little hope for an agreement. Germany and Italy are said to have raised objections to the Franco-Soviet pact and the Italian Government is said to have demanded that it receive from Britain and France the same security guarantees which it is asked to accord.

Reich and Italy Plan Approval Of Franco Rule

Foreign Ministers Map Policies in Event of Madrid's Fall

British Navy Ready

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP)—Italy and Germany will recognize the insurgent government of Spain almost immediately after the fascist forces occupy Madrid, well-informed sources declared today.

Agreement on this policy was said to be one of four important issues on which the nations reached accord after Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's first conversations with Baron Constantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, in Berlin.

The other three were reported to be their stands on the League of Nations, the Locarno treaty and central Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The British Navy was ordered to stand by today to rescue thousands of hostages held by both sides in the Spanish civil war.

In messages to both the Madrid regime and the fascist high command, the government stressed fear of "wholesale massacre" of hostages.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden instructed the Embassy at Madrid and the Ambassador at Hendaye, France, to press for early replies.

The messages declared:

"His Majesty's Government feels impelled to make an urgent appeal on purely humanitarian grounds to authorities of both sides to come to an agreement for the exchange of all such hostages, and more especially for the release and removal to some place of safety of any women."

Naval authorities today kept in close touch with the situation, ready to send the British fleet to Spanish ports.

Hopes for Action

Hopes were keen that the Madrid and Burgos Governments would take up the humanitarian move. It was recalled, however, that an attempt by foreign ambassadors at Hendaye to "humanize" the war, in August, failed.

Mr. Eden's step temporarily shifted international attention from the heightening tension arising over Russia's anger against alleged violations of the non-intervention pact by fascist powers—Italy, Germany and Portugal—and the "complacency" of the British attitude.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin summoned his Cabinet to No. 10 Downing Street today to consider the situation.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21 (AP)—Thirteen Latin-American nations, it was announced today at the conclusion of conferences here, will present simultaneous notes to the Madred Government urging recognition of the principle of asylum to protect hundreds of Rightists who have taken refuge in Spanish legations.

The notes will be sent by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

Uruguay will lend moral support to the move but will not send a note because she recently broke off relations with Madrid.

Moscow launches new protests on neutrality: Page 5.

For President of the United States:

A New Series of Monochrome Studies of the Two Leading Presidential Candidates, Drawn for the Monitor by Dwight C. Sturges

Fair-Price Bill On Trial Before 'Business' Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Considering a hypothetical violation of the Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination act, a "jury" of business men and women failed to reach a decision during a mock trial under auspices of the Sales Executives' Club of New York last night. Nearly 3000 persons showed their interest in the legislation by attending the trial.

Presentation of the case was assisted by a series of blackouts which dramatized the issue between the "Federal Business Commission" and the "Jackson Stove Company" over price variations, said by the commission to result in discrimination between customers.

Commission Order

The case, presumed to have been placed before the Federal Appellate Court, arose from an appeal by the stove company from an order of the commission directing it to cease and desist from favoring the "Wallace Company," a chain-store organization, with lower prices than were charged independent competitors of the chain.

Originator of the complaint was the "Henderson Company," an independent retail store in a city where the Wallace concern had installed a chain unit. It held before the commission that it was unable to buy stoves from the defendant manufacturer at prices that would allow it to compete profitably with the Wallace Company.

Taking the part of the presiding justice was Stephen Callaghan, former justice of the New York Supreme Court. Mr. Callaghan was assisted by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York and Charles E. Murphy, past president of the Ad-

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Landon Brands New Deal As Challenge to Freedom

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO THE EAST, Oct. 21—Hopeful of prospective national effects of his flying visit to California, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was on his way back East today with the feeling of a job done as well as circumstances permit. He has worked at the following political tasks:

1. Delivered a stiff speech on the challenge to liberty—the only speech scheduled by a major presidential candidate west of the Rockies this year before a huge outdoor party rally.

Boost to Townsend

2. Given a friendly boost to the Townsend movement. Made contact with some of its leaders, and received their endorsement in return. This coincides with news of a Townsend-Gerald L. K. Smith rift.

3. Released a statement—in response to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior—declaring strongly in favor of state ownership of utilities, or the threat of state ownership, as "a gun behind the door" to obtain lower rates.

4. Kept his campaign on the front pages.

California Doubtful

Not even sanguine Republican leaders in California claim victory here. That was not the real point of Governor Landon's visit. They declare that there is "a strong trend toward Governor Landon." Representative Harry L. Englebright said today that the visit might elect two new Republican Representatives. No Senate seats are contested this year nor is the governorship.

The major point was Governor Landon's contact with the Townsend leaders. Dr. Francis E. Townsend himself is not on the coast, but Edward J. Margett, his California manager and trusted lieutenant, made contact with the Landon party. Mr. Margett was one of the chief persons whose activities were probed by the Bell investigation committee, about which Governor Landon said:

"And recently a Congressional investigation has been carried on for what seems to be purely political ends, in this case, the thinly-veiled purpose apparently was to discredit a political movement which the controlling party wished to crush."

Townsend Support

This quotation, combined with strong condemnation of abuse of Congress' power to investigate,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Full text of Governor Landon's speech at Los Angeles: Page 6.

Has the New Deal Aided Recovery?: Magazine Section.

Davis, in Bolt, Asks Democrats To Defeat New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—John W. Davis, former Democratic national standard-bearer and internationally known corporation lawyer, today has taken his stand with other conservatives of his party, following his own precepts to the voters to "speak up" against the New Deal.

Unlike Alfred E. Smith, another former Democratic presidential candidate, Mr. Davis, instead of addressing a visible audience, voiced an 11-point indictment of the Roosevelt brand of Democracy to listeners-in on the air under the auspices of Jeffersonian Democrats over a nationwide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company last night. He was the second quondam titular leader of the party to come out against its 1936 nominee, thus for the first time in American politics arraying two men who had received the highest Democratic honors in open revolt against the choice of the party in national convention.

Mr. Davis did not directly appeal for ballots for Alfred M. Landon,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Tapping of Oil Pool Off California Coast Is Put Up to Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif.—A submarine oil pool lying off the shore here, and valued at $500,000,000 in engineering estimates, again is the center of a state initiative legislation fight. The matter will come before the voter under title of Proposition 4 on the Nov. 3 ballot.

This measure would permit the State to grant oil drillers the right to tap state-owned oil pools located under the ocean by slant drilling. This method permits the driller to locate his derrick back from the shore line more than a quarter mile and thrust his drill in any downward direction, bringing the oil to the surface far from the ocean.

The state would receive a 14 2-7 per cent royalty on the oil so produced. It is estimated the state would receive $2,000,000 a year.

Not only would the oil pool here be drilled but others along the Ventura and Santa Barbara coastline also might be tapped.

Proponents of the measure argue that it would give the state a revenue from the oil, and that the petroleum would be brought to the surface under conditions insuring against pollution of beaches. Previous efforts to legalize drilling have aroused opposition because of danger of spilling oil where it would spoil recreational areas.

Opponents of the measure contend that California should receive royalties of not less than 30 per cent of the oil produced from its pools. They contend major oil companies, fearful of losing the present hold upon the submarine pools, are sponsoring Proposition 4, believing it good policy to establish a legal royalty before the public is aware of the true value of its properties.

Remington Rand Strike 'Walk'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Fifty of 300 striking workers of the Remington Rand Company were served with a copy of a Supreme Court injunction forbidding mass picketing when they appeared at the company's plant Oct. 19.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 21

Campaign—Air Carries New Deal Pros and Cons

The ether waves above America are freighted with one of the heaviest cargoes of political rhetoric in the history of the United States. John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1925; Governor Landon, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Col. Frank Knox, Senator Arthur Vandenberg and innumerable others contribute to this cargo. Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, was deterred by flying eggs from adding his two cents' worth at Terre Haute.

President Roosevelt invades New England, Providence hearing him early in the morning, Boston late in the afternoon and Worcester tonight.

Governor Landon returns east from Los Angeles, where last night he assailed the New Deal for alleged violation of the Bill of Rights.

John W. Davis's speech is isolated from all the oratory as one of the most effective attacks made to date on the New Deal. Indicting the Administration on 11 counts, he insisted that the New Deal was not Communist, nor Fascist, but above all it was not American nor Democratic. Mr. Davis has represented several plaintiffs who have contested New Deal legislation in the courts.

Far East—Japan Seeks Speed With China

Sino-Japanese negotiations of the utmost importance to the Far East, and perhaps to the world, reach a stalemate. Japan, notified of the slow progress of the conference, is reported to have sent for Consul-General Yakichiro Suma to come from Nanking to Tokyo for more exact instructions. The negotiations deal with a series of provocative incidents in China, involving attacks on Japanese.

Japan apprehends that for the first time in many years there is a definite point of resistance in China. Too drastic demands might hit that point. Hence Japan is treading more warily than ordinarily, many observers believe.

Clipper—Pay Passengers, All Aboard!

Aviation has had many historic days, and today is another.

The Hawaiian Clipper takes off from Alameda for the first trans-Pacific air crossing with passengers who bought tickets. There have been preliminary passenger crossings and courtesy free rides, however. The Philippine Clipper, for instance, with a group of executives as guests aboard, arrived in Manila yesterday. The China Clipper, with reporters for passengers, lands at Guam on its return flight from Manila.

The China Clipper, westward bound to San Francisco, demonstrates that air travel, despite its commercial objective, moves close to beauty. The Clipper, with five newspapermen aboard, yesterday cast its shadow across the ineffable silence of a rainbow. Twelve hours or so later the giant ship coasted down the moonbeams to a landing on the lagoon at Wake Island. Five thousand miles now lie ahead of the Clipper before it reaches California.

Alliances—Small Nations Showing Independence

Europe sees new designs woven in continental policies, none more notable than the resolve of small nations to stand somewhat apart from the collective peace system.

Premier George Tatarescu of Roumania arrives in Belgrade to confer privately with Premier Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia. Students of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Economics in the Campaign

The Argument Over Centralization—Autocratic Powers Exercised by President—Need for Discrimination, Not Blind Condemnation

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

LET us try to separate the wheat from the chaff in the present controversy over the centralization of powers in the hands of the Executive. Governor Landon binds himself to "repeal all acts giving autocratic powers to the Chief Executive." We may discuss those powers under four heads:

1. **The Currency:** Under the Constitution Congress has the power to coin money and "regulate the value thereof." It has waived that right. On Jan. 30, 1934, the President was given the discretionary authority to revalue the dollar at 50 to 60 per cent of its century-old gold content. The time limit was three years.

For the time being the President availed himself of these powers by revaluing the dollar at 59 per cent of its old gold content. At this level the dollar has remained since 1934. One may call the situation a provisional pegging of the dollar. The power automatically expires next year. But Mr. Roosevelt served notice two weeks ago that he intends to ask for an extension of the time limit.

The reason for this decision is quite clear without dragging in the charge that the President wishes to play the role of dictator. Practically the entire world is off the gold standard. That is, scarcely a country remains which has irrevocably fixed a gold content for its currency. In these circumstances it would be rash for the United States to do so. The problem is now one for diplomatic determination to the end of establishing a fair relation among the world currencies.

Real Question Not Raised

Whether, meantime, the discretion to vary the dollar should be lodged with the President or with a committee of Congress should be the question under dispute. Yet the question is not raised. The reader of current speeches gets the impression that the President has been usurping or otherwise grabbing monetary powers rightfully belonging to Congress. Nothing could be further from the facts.

The currency tinkerers resided in Congress. They dominated the early congresses of the Roosevelt Administration. They wished to load down the President to do all kinds of things to the currency in the name of commodity price lifting. His tactic has been to blunt the damage of these plans by accepting them for implementation at his discretion.

Let me give an example. After the Act of January, 1934, was passed, the President sent his Secretary of the Treasury into congressional committee with a plea for a "breathing spell" from new monetary legislation. Within a few months, however, he was again vested with extraordinary monetary powers, this time to mop up world silver to add to the country's superfluous gold. He insisted that power should be discretionary, not mandatory.

The right to vary the dollar is an enormous power to grant to the Executive. For all practical purposes it shifts the standard of value to the presidential brain.

Congress Soon to Have Opportunity

Congress, however, will soon have the opportunity of changing the situation. It can refuse the coming presidential request. And, if it agrees that it would be rash to fix the gold content definitively, it could lodge the discretionary power with a board of Congress. Such a plan at least would mean the reassumption of responsibility by Congress.

It might, however, upset the apple cart of the new monetary accord with other nations. This would be little short of a disaster. Of late weeks we have seen the dawning of a world realization that climbing upon each other's monetary shoulders does not in the long run serve even self-interest. If the accord were frustrated, the way might be reopened to a monetary

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Roosevelt Backs New Prosperity

Not '29 Kind, He Says, but That Which Assures Security in Home

Starts Auto Tour In Providence, R. I.

Boston Prepares Reception and Big Speech Is Due at Worcester

Toward Boston

President Roosevelt's motorcade approaches Boston. Details of his New England Tour: Page 9.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PARTY AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—President Roosevelt set the keynote of his two-day invasion of rock-ribbed New England here today with a declaration for personal and family security, and a reminder of better conditions that have followed his administration since 1932.

"We seek not the prosperity of 1929," he declared before an applauding crowd from the steps of the state Capitol, "but the kind which will mean to every American family an assurance of safety of the home, safety of old age, safety of savings, safety of employment."

This was the message Mr. Roosevelt obviously had picked as best suited to carry the New Deal banner over the tortuous paths of party politics in industrial New England where, of all the thousands of miles of territory he has visited in this campaign, most doubt exists of democratic success.

For 29 Electoral Votes

At stake in New England are the four electoral votes of Rhode Island, eight votes of Connecticut, and, above all, the 17 votes of Massachusetts, in each of which states most observers agree Governor Landon has a distinct edge. By a coincidence, Governor Landon is now at the same time invading what is generally considered pro-Roosevelt territory on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Roosevelt's opening address at Providence was to be repeated, with variations and additions, right up to the Boston and Worcester gatherings. The speeches were brief, and "safe," and were obviously designed rather to give the candidate an opportunity to be seen and heard than to throw any new light on his political credo.

They resembled the type of half-informal incidental speeches which Mr. Roosevelt has made on his drought and western tours, rarely mentioning the Republicans, never mentioning Governor Landon, and sticking to the good old tried-and-true formula of contrasting past national adversity with present prosperity.

Full Dinner Pail Over Again

It is the McKinley "full dinner pail" appeal all over again in a 1936 setting, presented by one of the most winning and skillful politicians of modern times.

Admittedly, Mr. Roosevelt must use every bit of his ability to win these three states and in Massachusetts particularly a more complex and schismatic condition of the Democratic party probably does not exist. Volumes could be written on the subtleties of Massachusetts politics, particularly Democratic Old-time journalists, entering the State for the first time with Mr. Roosevelt, rub their eyes over it.

There is the conservative Democratic faction, led by Senator David I. Walsh, who flocks with the Byrds, the Carter Glasses, and Tydings's of the Senate, and looks askance at the New Deal at all times save election.

The Massachusetts Situation

There is the "Al" Smith faction, bitterly hostile to the New Deal; the anti-"Al" Smith faction; there is the Coughlin faction, the anti-Coughlin faction; there is James Roosevelt, the President's son; above all, there is the ominous figure of James M. Curley, present Governor of the Bay State, leader of the New Deal faction, supporter of the Roosevelt candidacy in 1932, and today seeking to cash in on his former aid as he runs for the Senate against youthful Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the famous antagonist of Woodrow Wilson.

Governor Curley went down the line for Roosevelt before Chicago in 1932, when Alfred E. Smith was moving heaven and earth to block the Roosevelt nomination, and risked his political fortune on the outcome. Mr. Roosevelt was victorious, but Governor Curley did not receive the ambassadorship to Rome he was supposed to covet, nor the governorship of the Philippines, and he coldly put aside the offer of an ambassadorship to Poland.

Curley Clings to Roosevelt

Since that time the Curley star has risen in Massachusetts but it has shed a murky light. Again and again, scandals have been impugned against his administration. Now he is eager to cling to Roosevelt for support, in an election fight where his chances are dubious, to say the least.

The established Roosevelt policy is

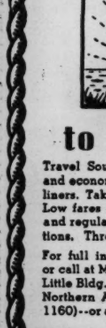
(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Text of President Roosevelt's Providence address: Page 9.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"



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Street Floor at Chandler's

Seattle Strike: Is Source Of New Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

cial move. The rank and file simply do not go to work.

"Job action" is credited largely to the I. W. W. philosophy. The Industrial Workers of the World regard it as a step toward all the employees on the same job belonging to one industrial union—the "one big union."

The practice is an old one. IWW officials declare that it has been used at times ever since unions made agreements with definite dates of expiration. "Job action," say the IWW's, opened the only way then through which unions could express sympathy in the face of their contracts.

There are various other connotations to "job action," such as the "sit-down" strike, but the unofficial sympathetic strike is the meaning now rising in association with the term.

Spurted in 1934

While there was a good deal of "job action" around 1920, very little of it occurred for the 14 years following. However, in the autumn of 1934 the picket line theory of "job action" again became apparent on the west coast. Radicals attribute the revival to the stronger feeling of the common interests of labor. Incidentally, the Communists and IWW's, although antagonistic to each other, agree on going through no picket line.

Leaders of the IWW, with an enthusiasm which may or may not be justified, interpret the shut-down of the Seattle Post-Inteligencer to "job action" by employees of the mechanical unions of the paper. Employees themselves cite the danger of injury from the picket line.

The principal exponent of "job action" is the lately formed Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast. This two-year-old organization is endeavoring to extend itself to the eastern seaboard.

Now Manifested in East

"Job action" is now making itself manifest in the port of New York, and has touched Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Port Arthur, Texas.

The movement on the east coast is confined to maritime workers ashore and afloat.

The maritime federation, according to conservative trade unionists, is under the influence of the "reds."

On the west coast the "one big union" program is expanding much farther than anywhere else. The maritime federation does not stop at organization of the shipping industry, as would the industrial unionism of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

The federation seeks to enlist all the labor that touches the maritime industry, including scows and river boats, repair shops of all sorts, supply shops, and is moving into the shipbuilding field. It is trying to enroll teamsters but they are resisting. It claims machinists, boilermakers, etc., for a total of some 20 types of labor.

Conflicts With A. F. of L.

As the "one big union" idea is contrary to the methods of the Americn Federation of Labor, there is conflict between various A. F. of L. unions and the maritime federation. Controversy has been particularly sharp within the seamen's union. The national convention of the seamen's union this year expelled its largest branch on the Pacific coast.

A. F. of L. leaders are against "job action." This device has not seeped into the organized labor of the interior of the country. The term is unknown to many leading trade unionists of central cities. Propaganda for the idea of passing no picket line whatever is, however, being heard in the Middle West.

"Job action" has gained some advantages for groups of workers participating, it is granted among opponents.

Radio operators on shipboard, for example, are so extremely few that they could win little by themselves. By teaming with other workers, they have made important gains.

Fear Long-Time Effect

On the other hand, the monetary advantages of "job action" are weighed by notable labor officials against the long-time considerations. Breaking of contracts, destructive measures, etc., are estimated as likely to offend and repel public opinion.

So vital in every big strike is public sentiment, and so essential is it to the progress of the labor movement, that the damage to labor's standing wrought by intemperate "job action" is felt too great. Possible benefits, it is declared, will not pay the cost.

Conservative labor is accordingly struggling with division on the Pacific coast, just as at Washington over a different issue. Both breaks are caused by disputes over tactics.

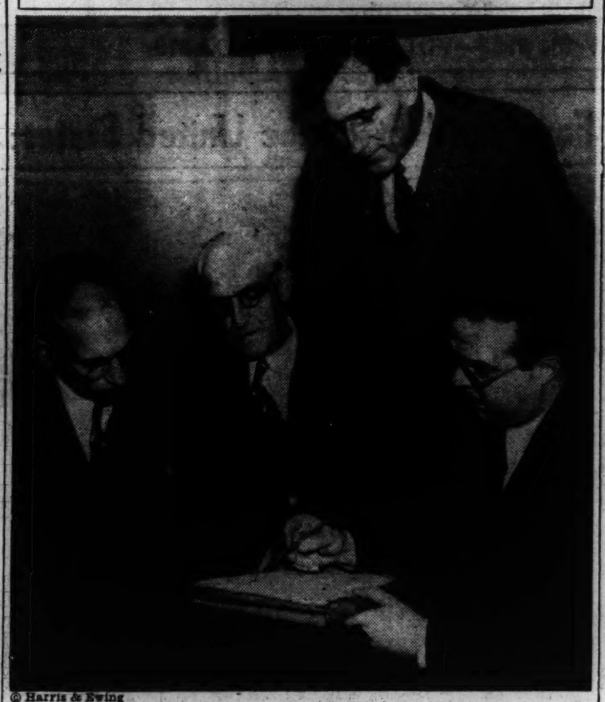
As a port city Seattle finds its workers connected with shipping making up a considerable element of its organized labor.

The radicalism of the west coast has been reflected to an extent into local trade unions not at all associated with maritime industry.

Seattle is regarded in the labor world as one of the most strongly unionized cities in the country. Its municipal government is headed by a labor mayor, aided by and co-operating with labor.

Against this unusual labor background occurred the strike at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

They Study a Newspaper's Fate



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Unions Analyze Suspension of Seattle Post Intelligencer

Left to Right—Morris Watson, American Newspaper Guild; J. M. Litonius, Typographical Union; Rowland Watson, Chief Investigator for American Federation of Labor; Morgan Hull, American Newspaper Guild

Hearst Press Cites Its Case in Seattle Newspaper Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—H. M. Bitner, general manager of Hearst newspapers, last night issued the following statement in connection with the collapse at Washington of negotiations to settle a strike by the American Newspaper Guild against the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, a Hearst publication.

"Twenty-six principally junior members of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer news staff, of a total of 82 members, struck on Aug. 13, in an attempt to compel reinstatement of two members of the staff, who had been discharged for cause. The two men discharged had submitted their cases to the National Labor Relations Board previous to the action of the strikers.

"Without waiting for a determination of the case, which the management immediately went in to defend, the strike was called.

"No question was raised by the strikers with regard to hours, wages or working conditions. The standards in these respects on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer were among the highest in Seattle and the Northwest area.

"The Hearst newspapers are the largest employers of union labor in the printing trades in this country, and in continuation of their many years of friendly relationship with these unions and the American Federation of Labor, have sought to co-operate with the executives of the American Federation of Labor in a desire to find a solution to the present difficulties.

"Mr. Green has indicated that the American Federation has communicated with the publisher of the paper and with the Seattle central labor council, conveying suggestions by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor.

"This recommendation has not yet been received, and not knowing what it contains, we are not in a position to comment on it.

"The management of the Post-Intelligencer has endeavored to meet all reasonable demands and has indicated its willingness to take back, without prejudice or discrimination, the striking employees, even though neither in court nor in the National Labor Relations Board, has there been a finding that the two men were not rightfully discharged.

"The management of any Hearst newspaper cannot endanger its services to its readers in the accuracy of its news, nor the independence of its editorial policy, by giving any preference to any organization in the selection of its editorial or reportorial staff."

A. F. of L. to Present Proposal for Settling Seattle Press Strike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's executive council decided yesterday to submit a plan for settling the American Newspaper Guild strike against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to the publisher and the Seattle central labor body.

This move followed collapse of negotiations between Harvey J. Kelley, counsel for the paper, a William Randolph Hearst publication, and representatives of the central body. Guild representatives sat in at the council meeting where the decision was reached.

William Green, federation president, said the council would not disclose the terms of the settlement proposal before it was received by the publisher and the central body.

After the negotiations ended, the guild issued a statement which said, in part:

"The management has refused to make a single concession which would involve any improvement of conditions over those obtaining prior to the strike."

Mr. Kelley told reporters he had submitted a statement to John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department and chairman of the peace conference, saying that before the strike there was no demand for increased wages or a change in working conditions, and that the Post-Intelligencer wages were the best in Seattle.

The guild statement said the management had refused all offers of arbitration.

Equity Corp. Assets Increase

Net assets of the Equity Corporation totaled $28,829,083 as of Sept. 30, 1936, before deducting the face amount of debentures, which compares with $25,715,670 on June 30 and $24,053,536 on Dec. 31, 1935, according to the pamphlet statement of the corporation. Net asset value of the corporation's common stock, reported at $2.73 a share, compares with $1.58 reported on Dec. 31, 1935.

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Davis in Bolt Asks Democrats To Defeat New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican nominee. His call to the voter was to "protest now, else his time of protest may never come."

"What can he do, therefore," he asked, "but stand up, speak up and on election day take his judgment and his conscience with him to the polling place and make his protest good?"

Mr. Davis struck out sharply at the relief policies of the Roosevelt Administration and its "activity" in trying to meet the problems of the economic recession.

"Surely it is neither humanitarian nor democratic nor American to indoctrinate the people of the United States with the idea that it is the duty of the Goernment to support the citizen rather than the duty of the citizen to support the Government," he declared. "Grover Cleveland did not think so.

Becoming Vested Right

"Yet who can fail to see that under the New Deal and largely by reason of the unwise and spendthrift way in which it has administered relief direct from Washington, there is growing in this country a fixed conviction that every man, idle or industrious, incompetent or useful, rebellious or willing, has a vested right in government support? What could be worse for the morale of a people?

"The fact that relief expenditures keep rising while the depression fades away gives rise to the unpleasant feeling that this is not so much like humanitarianism as it is like mass bribery of the voters."

Declaring that "no democracy—ours or any other"—could endure on this basis, Mr. Davis held that the American people could "have a democratic form of government devoted to the preservation of the essential rights of free men," or they could "have an autocratic government, rewarding its submissive followers out of a governmental grab-bag." Both, he held, could not be had.

Neither Fish Nor Fowl

Mr. Davis saw the New Deal as neither flesh, fish nor fowl.

"In spite of its advocacy of the redistribution of wealth," he said, "the New Deal is not communism. Communists are not satisfied with half measures. In spite of its enormous strides toward centralization, I do not think the New Deal should be described as fascism. But one thing is certain: the New Deal is not democratic, as the Democratic Party hitherto has employed that word."

Mr. Davis said that the stressing by New Deal spokesmen that business was better, "made an old-fashioned Democrat swallow hard."

"For surely when great issues of government are at stake, great questions of right and wrong, justice or injustice in the balance, they ought not to be decided by pointing to car loadings, or stock quotations, or the up-and-down of bank deposits," he continued.

Defends Right to Bolt

Mr. Davis defended his right to bolt the present leadership of the Democratic party, but by inference.

"Men may differ—and they have a right to differ—as to the merits or demerits of the New Deal as such," he said. "I concede to every man his own opinion on that subject, but I do deny that, simply because of party membership, the New Deal as a departure from Democratic doctrine has a just claim on the automatic support of any Democrat."

The 11-point indictment of the New Deal by Mr. Davis led with the charge that the Roosevelt Administration had been responsible for the passage of "a whole series of laws . . . in violation of constitutional provisions . . . 'no matter how reasonable the doubts as to their constitutionality.'" The 10 other counts follow:

1. Surrender by Congress at the demand of the President of its constitutional power and duty to make and declare laws, to regulate the value of money, to levy and collect taxes and disburse the proceeds thereof.

Billions Appropriated

2. Appropriation with a carefree hand of billions of public money to be spent, not as Congress should have directed, but in such fashion and to such ends as suited the executive pleasure—the only visible criterion being that the money should be spent with the maximum of haste and the minimum of deliberation and not always without an eye to political results.

3. Repudiation of the terms of payment in Government bonds; and after the Supreme Court had declared the repudiation to be unlawful, giving the right to sue for damages to anyone who was injured, the passage of a law shutting the courts to the injured citizen.

4. Economy treated as a vice and not as a virtue; funds raised by taxation and borrowing wastefully spent, wastefully spent and then reborrowed, with each new promise of a balanced budget sounding more hollow and distant than the last.

5. Public pay roll swollen by the addition of tens of thousands of new employees.

Burden of Taxation

6. Mounting burden of taxation both direct and indirect, corresponding to an ever-mounting expenditure.

7. Federal Government entering the field of private enterprise and engaging in open and destructive competition with its citizens.

8. Persistent and unremitting effort to bring the entire economic and social life of the country under the centralized control and regimentation of the Federal Government and its Washington bureaus.

9. To this end, the building up of a series of controls which the President declares would provide shackles for the liberties of the people if they fell into the wrong hands.

10. Flames of class feeling, class hatred and class cupidity steadily, industriously, and dangerously fanned.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Balkan politics declare the Balkan nations are becoming disillusioned with the League of Nations. After Ethiopia, they question the efficacy of Geneva protection. Present conversations probably deal with defense schemes to be effected by the Balkan nations themselves.

Realistic France, apparently regarding its hegemony over the small nations to be in some danger, is reported prepared to offer unilateral guarantee of Belgian territory. Only Belgium would have to guarantee that it would contract no military alliance with Germany.

Intervention—Russian Decision on Spain Awaited

The issues of Locarno, Belgium, the Balkan Entente all pale before the momentous question:

"What are Russia's plans?"

It is now a recognized possibility that Russia may give military aid to the Spanish Government unless it is satisfied that Germany, Italy and Portugal have ceased alleged assistance to the Fascist rebels. And there is little satisfaction in the charge today by the Spanish Government that tanks and flame blowers have just been supplied to the fascists by fascist nations. The Madrid Government states that only a few planes would turn the tide against the rebels. Russia cloaks its plans in dramatic secrecy, saying only that help will be delivered to the besieged Spanish Government.

Great Britain is hard pressed by Labor at home. Labor believes something should be done for the Spanish Government. Labor appears persuaded that Germany, Italy and Portugal have merely used the non-intervention treaty as a smoke screen for intervention in behalf of the rebels. The Baldwin Government continues to press for replies to the Russian charges from the accused nations.

Odds—Hopkins Summoned; Late Polls Voted

Along the news line are such bits as the following:

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, is summoned to the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., to explain why he should not be compelled to open the records of his office to New Jersey Republican leaders. Mr. Hopkins is to appear Monday.

New York State's Legislature convened in special session yesterday. Principal business was passage of a law extending voting hours to 9 p. m. New York City's record-breaking registration has caused official apprehension that the congestion will be too great for the present balloting hours to accommodate.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith has been ejected, according to Dr. Francis E. Townsend, from both the Townsend organization and the Union party, with which the Rev. Mr. Smith sought to ally himself.

Fair Price Issue Faces Mock Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

vertising Club of New York and a specialist in law affecting advertising.

Prominent Names

In the list of counsel and court personnel were prominent names in New York commercial fields, including Blackwell Smith, former general counsel for the National Recovery Administration; Richard P. Ettinger, president of Prentice-Hall Company; James C. Cleary, sales manager of the Fairbanks Company; Wheeler Sammons, managing director of the Institute of Distribution; Dr. Willard L. Thorp, director of economic research for Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and Samuel H. Kaufman, trade attorney and partner of Representative Celler.

Three salient issues were raised by the case, according to a sub-committee of the Sales Executives' Club responsible for completing an exhaustive presentation at the trial. They were:

1. Quantity discount problem: Was the quantity discount in favor of a big buyer against a medium-sized buyer too great? Arguments included discussions of major items of cost, allocation of which was debatable as to which buyer should have borne what costs.

Special Product Problems

2. Special product problem: Questions raised in connection with this issue included the extent to which the phrase, "commodities of like grade and quality," could be stretched; whether advantages conferred on big buyers by selling to them and to them alone special products on an advantageous basis constituted indirect price discrimination, or were defensible under the seller's right to select his customers.

3. Problem of injury to competition, which was said to cut across both of the former issues.

It was established that the stove company, engaged in interstate commerce, handled two brands, one of which was manufactured solely for the Wallace company. Both were of substantially the same character, but the Wallace company was able to obtain its stoves for $9.25, while the Henderson company, one of a group of independent customers whose orders combined were only equal to that of the Wallace company, had to pay $12.75 for the same product.

Counsel Defends Policy

Counsel for the stove company attempted to show that the difference in prices was justified by the difference in cost of manufacture and distribution, holding that through the expense of trade promotion, advertising, credit losses and other distribution expenses the profit from the Henderson company sales was less than what could have been expected from an equal volume of Wallace sales at the lower price.

Counsel for the commission opposed the system of cost allocation by which the Jackson Stove Company had weighted its charges against the Henderson type of customer, holding that even though the Wallace company did not make use of the stove company's extensive distribution facilities, such functions were indispensable to the Jackson business and that sound accounting methods would require the Wallace sales to bear a portion of the expense.

Civil Service Discovers Criminals' Fingerprints

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Civil service officials said yesterday that fingerprints of persons applying for Government jobs last year disclosed 1635 had criminal records.

The police histories were discovered when the Bureau of Investigation compared fingerprints taken by experts of the Civil Service Commission with prints on file at the Department of Justice. Persons tentatively approved by the commission for appointment in the classified service are required to submit to this fingerprint check. If they refuse or are found by the check to have criminal records, officials said, they are barred from appointment. Prints of persons required to take civil service examinations for law enforcement positions which do not have civil service rating also are examined.

Roosevelt Smile Warms New England

(Continued from Page 1)

against interference in any state political controversy, save New York; with the single announced exception in behalf of Senator George W. Norris, in Nebraska. It is significant that it will probably be the conservative Senator Walsh, and not Governor Curley, who introduces Mr. Roosevelt at Worcester tonight. However, this should not interefere with surface cordiality between the two.

Still Frank and Jim

In Ohio, the politically weak Governor Martin Davey clung to President Roosevelt with an affection that was positively touching, all the time he was in the State on his recent tour. Everywhere placards and advertisements identifying the two appeared, and since Governor Curley, whatever his faults, is a shrewd politician, a similar situation has recently been shown in Massachusetts.

It is known that Governor Curley has said harsh things about Mr. Roosevelt; it is more than suspected that President Roosevelt looks with mingled emotions on Governor Curley; but this does not interfere with their public stand.

They are still on a "Frank" and "Jim" basis.

'American Farmer' Title Won by 65 Schoolboys

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21 (AP)—Sixty-five high school students from 34 states were granted the degree of "American Farmer"—the highest honor attainable from the future frmers of America—Oct. 19.

Delegates to the convention of the vocational agriculture organization held here in conjunction with the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show awarded the degrees.

Candidates for the "American Farmer" degree must have had at least three years of vocational agriculture work in high school; earned at least $500 from farm projects in that time; have been outstanding school and community leaders.

Those receiving awards included: Connecticut, Frank Salemma of Baltic; Maine, Hugh J. Murphy of Fort Fairfield; New York, Elton Borden of Greenwich.

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Winter Help Fund Takes Care Of Reich's Destitute People; Führer Inaugurates New Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Reichsführer Hitler recently inaugurated the new "Winter Help" Campaign for the 1936-37 season at a gigantic meeting here, at which leading representatives of state, party and public life generally, were present.

This campaign which now enters upon its fourth year is one of the largest schemes in the world for aiding poor and destitute people. With the whole force and organization of the German state and the National Socialist party behind it, the Winter Help has succeeded in collecting millions of marks and large quantities of materials since 1933. Last winter, money contributions amounted to more than 234,855,026 Reichsmarks—$93,942,010—and gifts in kind to over 92,131,874 marks.

All Have Same Right

Every deserving case in the whole of Germany has the right to benefit from this fund, which emphasizes that its motto is that nobody should starve and nobody should freeze during the winter months. This scheme, it is also maintained, is not a charitable organization, since the National Socialist state is of the opinion that all its citizens have the right to be protected as far as the elemental necessities are concerned.

It might also be pointed out that the Winter Help is not a charitable organizaton in the matter of contributions. These have become compulsory gifts which the salaried and the wage-earning classes must make. Notices appear in factories and workshops saying how much of the salary or wage must be handed over. Only the man with 10 or more children is absolutely exempt from any contribution whatsoever.

Weekly Deductions

There is much feeling heard among the lower-paid workers, in particular, concerning these weekly deductions. But they are here to stay, until times improve very considerably. For such deductions are virtually taxes which the Government is imposing for unemployment relief and social services.

How little "voluntary" are these contributions may be judged from the statements, veiled and unveiled, made by party leaders as to what may happen to those persons who do not show themselves sufficiently "socially-minded" to do their duty in this matter. During the coming winter, one prominent National Socialist declared, "they would deduce the consequences, for the first time, during the coming winter," from the actions of those who did not co-operate to make the public collections a success.

For in addition to compulsory deductions from pay, there are also collections in the home, the street, railway station, café and special lotteries for the Winter Help. If it was unpleasant, Herr Hitler declared in his speech, to be disturbed three or four times during a meal by a collector, how much more unpleasant was it for the collector who had to ask the same question a thousand times in the course of a day.

Makes Heavy Burdens

The frugal Sunday dinner—the "Eintopfgericht" or "one-dish" meal—has also been reintroduced for the first Sunday in each month, from October to March. Such a course is estimated to cost only about 50 pfennigs—20 cents—and the difference in price between that and an ordinary dinner is expected to be presented to the Winter Help. Collectors appear at the door of each house and flat to take this money about midday. In hotels and restaurants and on railway dining cars, only the simplest dishes are to be obtained on this particular day, at dinner-time, but the prices are those for a normal dinner. The difference goes to the Winter Help fund.

The demands which these contributions make upon the average German worker are heavily felt. But at the same time it is argued that this is the only way in which the great problem of feeding the poor can properly be solved in Germany's present economic conditions.

Whatever suffering there may still be in secret, it is undoubtedly true that the German today can proudly claim that there are no beggars in his streets and that during the cold days, everyone can claim help if he cares to do so.

China Clipper Takes Air At Guam With Reporters

GUAM, Oct. 21 (Wednesday) (AP)—The China Clipper, with 14 persons aboard, including seven newspaper reporters, took off from Agana harbor for Wake Island, 1508 miles eastward, at 6:30 a. m. today (4:30 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.).

The Clipper, which left Manila yesterday, is making the 8000-mile return journey to Alameda, Calif., with five of the correspondents who left there Oct. 7 on a round-trip preliminary to weekly passenger service.

Two other reporters aboard—Dorothy Kilgallen and Leo Kiernan—are completing their air journey around the world from New York, where they started Sept. 30.

Fair weather was reported ahead and Capt. Ralph A. Dahlstrom expected to reach Wake Island in 12 hours.

They Set No Sail But Span the Oceans

Clyde H. Sunderland
Time to Turn In

Over Golden Gate Bridge

Time to Dine

Record of 21 Flags In 1936 Reached By Port of Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Chinese flag was run up on the Canadian Britisher, and became the Chinese ship Ping An, making the twenty-first flag to appear in the Port of Montreal in 1936—an all-time record. Among the new flags were Sarawak, China, and Poland. Among those which came back after many years of absence were Panama, Spain, and Belgium. The Ping An discharged the British crew and carried a Chinese crew with a Japanese captain. The Spanish flag had not been in this port for a long time when the Navemar came here, followed soon by the Motomar. Both loaded paper for South America.

On this continent the only other non-British flag seen is the stars and stripes which does not appear here as often as people think. Besides England, Ireland, and Scotland, there were two other British flags exclusive of Sarawak, one that of Newfoundland, and the other that of Canada itself. The Japanese had the fastest ships. The Kano Maru, and Kongo Maru, both freighters, run in excess of 20 knots. The former broke all records on May 25, for a ship between here and Father Point, by going down in 16½ hours. Norway came after Britain in the number of ships in port, Sweden, and Denmark were far behind. The flag of Finland has been seen seldom, but came this year. Germany's swastika was often in evidence, even more so than France's tricolor. Belgium brought a ship in for repairs. Holland was often seen here, and also the Italian red, white, and green. The Greeks came early and often, and the flag of the Free City of Danzig, and the Republic of Panama, rounded out the 21 nations who sent ships here.

Hawaiian Clipper Takes Air With First Paying Passengers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—History was made over the Pacific ocean today.

For the first time passengers, who have "paid a fare," were carried out across the Pacific on a regularly scheduled commercial airplane flight.

This was no stunt. It was the culmination of five years of active labor on the part of aviation experts to bring the coasts of Asia and North America closer together. Each week from now on similar flights are scheduled.

When Pan American Airway's Hawaiian Clipper roared across the open water before its Alameda base, lifted its favored "first flight" passengers into the air, wheeled over San Francisco's skyscrapers, and nosed its way out over the new Golden Gate Bridge Asia-ward, thousands of people in the bay area craned their necks and nudged their neighbors with a "there she goes." They watched history in the making.

Bigger Ships to Come

Within another year six new great Clipper Ships, with a wing spread of 152 feet, an overall length of 109 feet and capable of carrying 60 passengers at a maximum speed of approximately 200 miles an hour, are to be used on this run.

These are the new Boeing flying boats, designed with two decks and sleeping quarters for 40 persons. The upper deck will be for the crew, the lower for the passengers.

The "hop across the Pacific" by actual measurement is more than three times the width of this continent—between New York and San Francisco—yet is carried out with the precision of a train run between Boston and New York.

Nothing is left to chance in one of these flights, no matter how "routine" they become. A trip across the bay to the airport in Alameda on the morning before a trans-Pacific flight and an inspection of the last-minute preparation give the prospective passenger an indication of safety precautions taken.

Checked and Rechecked

The Clipper is moored to the Alameda float. It has been checked and rechecked by the mechanics. But still there must be a two-hour test flight by the six-man crew to make final last-minute adjustments both from mechanical and radio angles.

The personnel of the crew as explained by C. D. Schildhauer, operations manager of the Pacific division, is as follows:

"The captain, first officer—pilot qualified to take command; second officer—pilot navigator; third officer—junior flight officer, qualified to relieve at the flight controls, engineers' station, and radio station and also can relieve as navigator; fourth officer—engineer officer; fifth officer—radio officer; and a steward.

"Of these six the engineer officer and the radio officer are thoroughly trained specialists in their own field, and by thoroughly trained I mean that they are not only licensed but each has had enough shop and laboratory work to be capable to complete repair and maintenance.

All Trained Pilots

The other men, however, are all thorough pilots and complete seamen; each in addition holds licenses as aircraft mechanics and as second class radio operators; each has had complete and thorough schooling in all phases of aerial navigation."

Incidentally, Pan American established three years ago training courses for its fliers, which upon completion rate the men as master of ocean flying boats, master of coastwise flying boats (Caribbean and South American division, senior pilot, junior pilot, and apprentice pilot.

As the crew goes aboard for this test flight each one takes his position at the required post. Earphones are worn by the captain and a small microphone is at his side for communicating with the engineer. All is in readiness. The mooring lines are cast off and the junior flight officer steps aboard.

Slowly the big 52,000-pound bird moves outside the breakwater. All throttles are suddenly thrust forward and in approximately one minute the ship is in the air. For two hours, speeds, maneuvers, radio communication—all the ships paces are tried out. Then back to the base and the Clipper is ready for its passengers.

A few minutes before the take-off time—generally about 3 o'clock—all weather reports from across the Pacific, from ships at sea, and from government stations are in. The captain, navigator, operations manager, division engineer and meteorologists have a final conference.

Meanwhile, mail, luggage, and express have been loaded aboard. Now the passengers are told to prepare to embark. The atmosphere is a bit tense, but with the appearance of the crew and the movement down the incline to the float it looks like "just another flight," which Pan American officials explain it is.

The crew goes aboard first. Then the steward settles the passengers in their compartments. Handkerchiefs are waved, "so-longs" shouted and the Clipper moves out beyond the breakwater and roars away, Honolulu bound.

Soon the air service to the Orient is to be augmented by a special "tour" feature by which the traveler can go to Hawaii by boat and from there on make the trip, or a round trip, to Manila and later to China by air by shorter hops, staying as long as he might wish at the hotels on the island "stepping-stones."

Organization Urged To Preserve Peace

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—W. Arnold Forster, technical adviser to the British National Peace Council, offered yesterday a policy of organization to prevent war as in his opinion the most sensible course for the United States.

Delivering the first of the Ichabod Spencer Foundation lecture series at Union College last night, Mr. Forster said three other policies were possible. He listed them as:

"Maximum business as usual, in the event of a foreign war, with the United States relying on its own power for inducing belligerents to suffer the passage of war supplies to their enemy.

"Minimum business as usual, with the United States applying undiscriminating embargoes upon all exports of war supplies to both sides.

"Some business as usual, when embargoes would apply only to finished munitions of war."

Mr. Forster said the last three policies "imply a nonmoral attitude toward war, difficult to reconcile with the Kellogg Pact.

Little Entente Premiers Confer On Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugo., Oct. 21—George Tatarescu, the Roumanian Premier, arrived here unexpectedly today and at once began consultations with the Yugoslav Premier, Milan Stoyadinovich, and the Regent, Prince Paul.

This mysterious and sudden visit is regarded as of much political importance and is believed to be in connection with the situation arising from Belgium's new policy of neutrality. The whole system of collective security, it is held, has been weakened at the very time when Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary are discussing the question of strengthening their friendship.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, is now in Germany. The Austrian Foreign Minister comes to Budapest shortly. Then the Hungarian and Italian foreign ministers are to visit Vienna. After that for the first time in several years the Austrian Foreign Minister plans to go to Berlin. This is taken to mean that revisionist and authoritarian forces are tending to increase their ties while the alliance standing for the "status quo" tends to grow weaker.

France is a long way from southeastern Europe and Russia is considered very unreliable. Yugoslavia does not even recognize the Soviet Union and Roumania is lukewarm toward it.

In view of all this, Premier Tatarescu has hastened here from Roumania to talk over the situation and to plan methods of common action for defense with Premier Stoyadinovich.

Austrian Revival Means Stronger Danube Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Little Entente activities and particularly the economic proposals made at the conference which recently ended at Bratislava are being carefully observed in Germany.

Important as is the political aspect of the rapprochement among these three central European states—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—which together represent more than 50,000,000 people, the economic inter-co-operation they have arranged is even more significant so far as Germany is concerned.

Germany, it will be remembered, through compelling Yugoslavia and Greece to accept payment of Reich debts to them in German imports, has momentarily bound both these states to itself—a situation which has been of great help since it has brought in supplies of certain raw materials without Germany's having to pay for them in foreign exchange. This situation will be considerably changed if the new economic union of the Little Entente states proves workable. This is because it would mean the formation of an important new bloc which could negotiate on equal terms with Germany on the one side and Italy on the other.

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50c OFFER

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This combination is now offered direct-by-mail to you, plus 10c for postage. We know that Monitor families will enjoy these old-fashioned foods. (Interested restaurants and bakeries can obtain quantity prices by writing us.)

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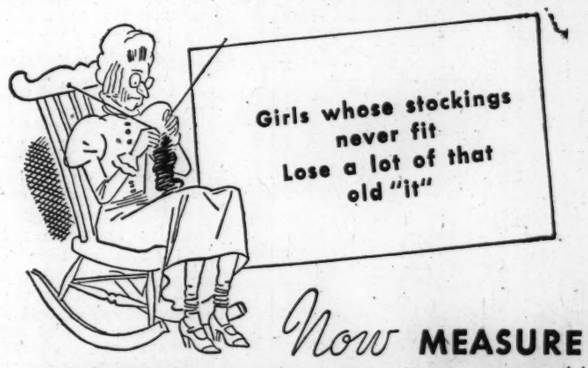

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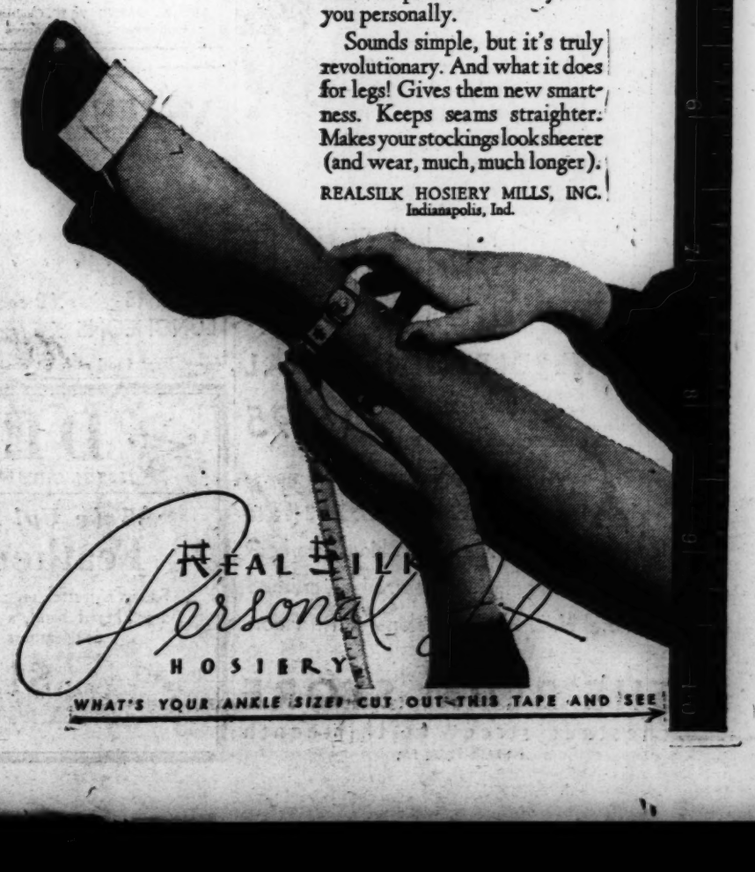

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Paper Written for Readers Called Best for Advertiser; Monitor Receives Approval

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Quality of circulation, rather than "chunks" of circulation piled up by artificial means, offers the most value per dollar of advertising space, Walter E. Thwing, president of the New York advertising agency bearing his name, told the Association of National Advertisers at its recent annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mr. Thwing did not object to large circulations as such. But he warned advertisers against buying space without checking up to see whether the circulation was genuine or forced.

Pressure for Size

He also pointed out to advertising buyers that they are injuring their own best interests when they bring pressure to bear on advertising salesmen for mere size in circulation.

"A representative of a periodical with 130,000 of the best circulation in the country presented to the space buyer of one of the big agencies his reasons for claiming a place on a schedule just being made up," Mr. Thwing said by way of illustration. "He talked influence of the publication and responsiveness of the readers, for both of which there was conclusive evidence. The space buyer said with remarkable frankness, 'I'll tell you, Mr. L., we haven't time to analyze quality. We haven't time to bother with small circulations. We've got to act fast and buy big chunks of circulation.'"

Handbills Might Do

This emphasis upon size for size's sake, in Mr. Thwing's opinion, creates the tendency toward millions and more millions of circulation; toward hundreds of ingenious devices for virtually giving periodicals away, paying bonuses to the buyer—anything to boost circulation, to get buyers of the paper rather than readers.

"I don't care how big or how small a circulation is—all I care about it is how good it is," he continued.

"What is circulation anyhow? If it is just broadcast distribution, you might as well use handbills and save money.

"When you buy space, you want four things: Selection, attention, influence, and circulation. The point of circulation is important only in relation to the other three.

Because It Is Wanted

"By selection I mean of course the selection of a periodical's readers resulting from its editorial and circulation policies.

"The quality of attention means, of course, the reader's serious interest in the periodical, without which you can hardly expect serious interest in your advertising. The degree of attention value rests entirely on whether the reader bought the publication because he wanted it or for some other reason, and on how effectively the publication holds his interest.

"Influence means, first, the creation of the reader's confidence in the periodical and consequently in the advertising on its pages. It means, second, a mental stimulation for readers to quicken their interest in, and appreciation of, and desire for, the things that contribute to mental, physical, material or spiritual progress. . . .

Credit Quality

"May I demonstrate what I mean by 'influence' with a specific example? I don't know of a better one than The Christian Science Monitor. I don't happen to be a Christian Scientist and I'm thinking of the Monitor simply as a daily newspaper and an advertising medium which has demonstrated the soundness of some of the principles we've been considering.

"Most advertisers who have used the Monitor know that it is characterized especially by three qualities—first, reader confidence in the paper and in its advertisers; second, reader responsiveness to the advertisers; third, the high credit quality of the orders it produces.

Value Per Thousand

"Right now I am primarily interested in what creates these qualities. And here I think is the answer to that. The Monitor is published for its readers, not for its advertisers; and that very fact makes it a superior advertising medium. It demonstrates the principle that a policy of reader service automatically produces advertiser service. Monitor circulation has experienced a slow, steady growth, without pressure of any kind. Its value per thousand is just as great as it was when its circulation was half as much.

"Monitor discrimination in the acceptance of advertising is highly developed. Much is refused. Much is edited. Once more we have, as a result, reader confidence and responsiveness. Monitor editorial policy informs, encourages, stimulates. That is why it makes potential customers for those of us who have worthwhile merchandise or service to offer—but the making of potential customers is a by-product, and that is as it should be."

Spending and Saving

Of the magazine, The American Home, Mr. Thwing said:

"In 1932 the present management assumed control. They immediately broadened the editorial policy to cover adequately every phase of home maintenance. They put their money into the magazine rather than into an expensive force-circulation program. They went after circulation through newsdealers and subscription channels. No premiums, no cut prices, no short-term subscriptions, no boy sales.

"The American Home today offers a bigger value per thousand than it did in 1932.

"There is a lot of circulation being built today," he concluded, "that neither the publisher nor the advertiser wants. It's costing them both money. It is an economic waste that I think is the result of misunderstanding. Why can't publishers and advertisers sit down together and decide to stop the waste?"

Device Warns Engineer Of Faulty Equipment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Invention of a device to warn locomotive engineers of any damaged or loosened part of train apparatus hanging below the rail-top level and which at large interlocking signal plants might cause trouble was announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.

Detectors installed 8000 feet in advance of interlocking signal plants advise the engineer of this particular difficulty both by indicators on signals ahead and by signals within the cab, the announcement says. When such a warning is given, it is the duty of the engine-driver to stop the train and make an examination, the statement added.

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We invite you to a delicious meal, at a friendly restaurant
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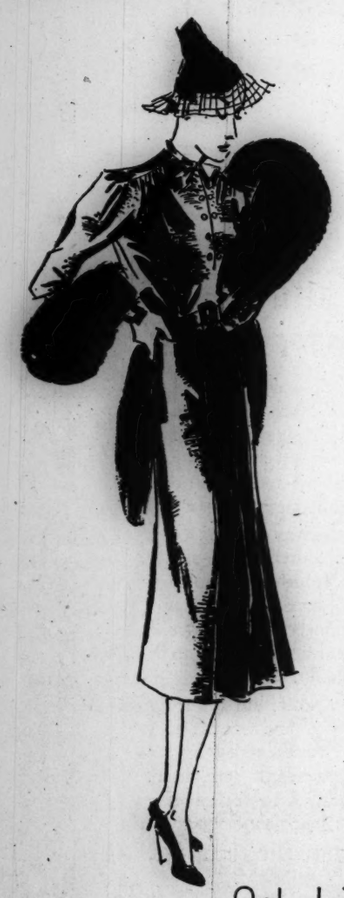
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Metallics are news! Needlepoint metal is a news-extra! So here is a chance for sizes 16½ to 24½ to walk off with youth's pet fashion. Rhinestone hook and eyes add to the sumptuousness. Silver, crushed grape or metal-blue. Modern Salon—Fifth Floor.
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From Jordan to the Mediterranean

In 70 Miles We Rise From 1292 Feet Below Sea to Judea's 'Roof'

The Holy Land
Eighteenth of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Palestine—Now let's cross Palestine from side to side, from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea.

We shall begin in a barren, semi-tropical wilderness and end in a completely modern city surrounded by luxuriant orange groves. And how far do you think it is? Seventy miles.

We start 1292 feet below sea level, suddenly mount to 2500 feet above sea level, and then swing down to the sea itself, on a road that is strung in festoons from one ridge of mountains to another.

We shall start at Allenby Bridge, built by the distinguished British general who occupied Palestine during the World War. The only distinctive feature of it is a solid plank wall on each side to prevent sheep and goats from being crowded off into the water when large flocks try to push too precipitately across it.

Crossing Jordan

At each end of the bridge is a police station where travelers must register, for the Jordan is the boundary between two states, Palestine and Transjordan. Both are under a British mandate, so there are no customs examinations and practically no passport formalities.

We drive west from the Jordan through a network of shallow canyons. During the centuries, nature has scooped out myriad fortresses, castles, cathedrals, skyscrapers, hanging gardens, watchtowers and umbrella precipices in this arid gray valley, but all miniature in size.

They are about as high as a two-story house. It is as though the little children of hurricanes, torrents, floods, and earthquakes had held a picnic here and decided to amuse themselves by digging in the soft sandstone. Each chose a model from his fantasy and set to work—or to play—on it.

At the end of the day they left their models there all jumbled together, just as they had been working on them, went down to the Jordan to wash their hands, and scampered off home.

A Thoughtful Beetle

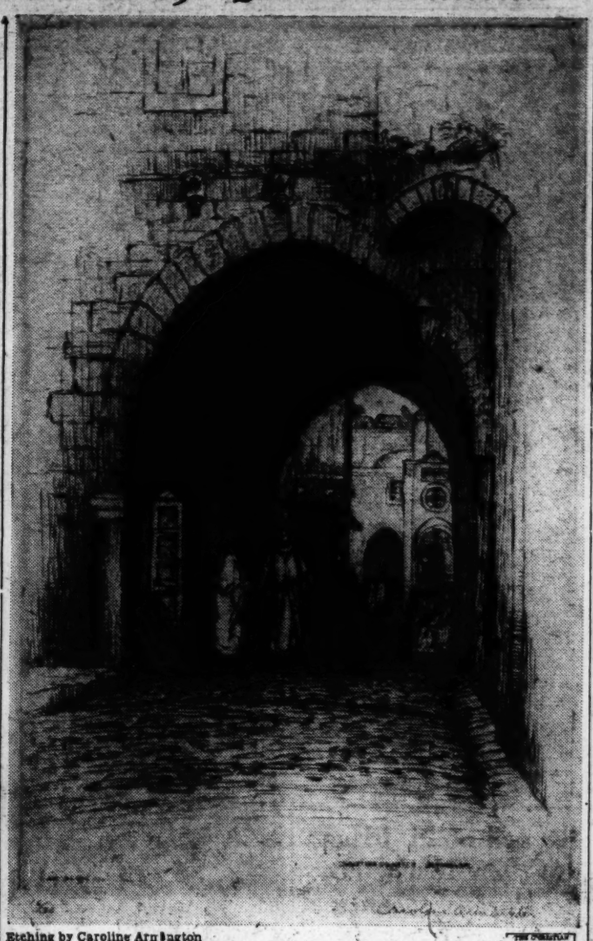
If they should come here again to play, they might laugh to see that all their old sandpiles had survived. They might hop from castle to fortress, from a flatiron building to an eiffel tower, from King Mushroom to Monarch Mound. But I suppose they've grown up now and won't come any more.

If you should fly down over this part of the Jordan Valley it would look as though countless pieces of a very fat picture puzzle were strewn carelessly over a great table. You might imagine a thoughtful black beetle trying to find his confused way among those pieces of cardboard.

Well, that's my auto driving among the tangled sandstone cliffs. But still our road is not so circuitous as you might imagine, for General Allenby cut it as straight as possible from his Jordan bridge to Jericho, lopping off the buttress of a natural cathedral here and the bastion of a fortress-like hill there.

We soon emerge from these picturesque dwarfed canyons and cross a hot, bare plain to enter the flower-lined, orchard-flanked streets of Jericho. This modern city near the site of Joshua's triumph when the Children of Israel were taking possession of the Promised Land, clusters about a spring that gushes from the foot of a gray-brown mountain.

We are face to face with a wall of hills rising in a brown cascade of arid billows, one above the other. Their topmost ridge, 2700 feet above us, is the roof of Judea, near which is Jerusalem.


Etching by Caroline Armington
The Christian Quarter, Jerusalem

In ancient times, when one traveled, afoot or on donkey back, the journey to Jerusalem from Jericho was an exhausting climb up thief-infested defiles and over bare, waterless hills. As travelers toiled up the rough, winding road, they approached each narrow pass with great anxiety, and hardly dared to speak until they had emerged in an open space or mounted to the top of a height.

At the half point there stood an inn, which was but a very plain little hut on a bare hill, and there travelers spent the night. One still finds a lonely building there. Though no longer used as a shelter, it still attracts the interest of many tourists, who like to tarry in it a moment and revive the scenes described in the story of the Good Samaritan.

Our trip from Jericho is very different from those of Martha, Mary or Jesus. We race over a smooth, perfectly kept road, all the way on high gear, and reach the top of the Judean ranges in 45 minutes. During the whole distance we are surrounded by desolation and waste. It is a country where no village stands, where no song is sung, no great deed performed.

Bethany the Refuge

The stifling heat, Oriental abandon and isolation of Jericho made its inhabitants weak and craven. The bare, rocky heights on which Jerusalem stood tended to make its inhabitants hard and fanatical. They have always been brave, cruel, and moved by crusading zeal, even as today.

The road between Jericho and Jerusalem is as lonely and uninviting to me as either city. There are only two places on it that attract me. One is the little town of Bethany past which we ride, five miles before we reach Jerusalem.

Bethany was a tiny suburb whither Jesus repaired for relief from the walled city's consuming fanaticism. He sat in the company of devoted friends, looked out over a vast countryside which no walls of stone or ritual could circumscribe, and renewed his strength.

We flank the height of Bethany and slowly skirt the Garden of Gethsemane where beautiful olive trees with enormous trunks still stand. Then we go down, cross the valley of the Brook Kedron, also called Cedron, and are soon at Jerusalem's Damascus Gate, massive and inhospitable, where no man stands to bid us welcome. We shall not enter now, but skirt around past the Jaffa Gate, slowly ascend a road, still being built, and reach a ridge to the west, above Jerusalem. This is the highest point on our road, the top of Palestine. But even more than that, it is the crown of Judea.

Land Flowing With Honey

As we look westward from our bleak ridge we see row after row of mountains fall away before us. Our road drops in garlands from them as a wire from widely separated telephone poles. We swoop down one mountainside and ascend another, then coast down that ridge and climb a third, till we reach a wide, gentle valley that leads to a plain along the sea.

We have left Judea's fortress. Nature has become happy and congenial and the little hills all shout welcome. Fields vie with one another to produce some new hue between green and gold. They race with one another to occupy some unused plot of ground.

Flowers of many colors line the roads, invade the fields, conceal the paths and creep over stony ledges. This is a place for homes, for picnics, for holidays, for gardens. A well brings water to every yard. Every well-tended seed brings forth fruit. It is a promised land where one loves to see sunrises and sunsets, and sit beneath his vine at noonday.

We leave the verdant hills, enter a veritable California, pass through the new streets of a fine new city and halt at the seashore in Tel Aviv, the capital of the modern Jewish world. We have driven from side to side of Palestine in less than two short hours.

Problem of Workless Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 21—The problem of unemployed women is being made the subject of special study by Mrs. Mary McCallum Sutherland, member of the National Employment Commission, and already she has gathered and co-ordinated considerable data preliminary to a possible solution.

While she says that it is impossible to ascertain actually how many employable women in Canada are now out of work, as the only figures at present available are those on relief, the number is large and their condition deplorable. These include 14,710 women unemployed who have families dependent upon them; 32,120 women and girls of families on relief who are unemployed, and 8550 individuals—many corresponding to the transient men. These dwell in the urban centers. . .

Big Farm Program

"The farm problem is greater still," Mrs. Sutherland pointed out. "There are 1820 women heads of families and 144,709 women and girl dependants of families on relief, and 418 individuals, who are unemployed in the country districts. These constitute the greatest problem. There are 102,680 farm youth out of work, which shows that the farm boy is having a better chance to find employment than the farm girl, and the city girl has a better chance than the girl on the farm."

Of the large number of unemployed city girls the majority are untrained or only partially trained, she has found. The well-trained girl, such as the competent stenographer and domestic, is not out of work. Schoolteachers, on the other hand, are a problem, as there appear to be three times as many as are required. Something must also be done for the thousands of girls just leaving school and college who must earn a living but cannot find the way.

Will Meet Problem

While the solutions of these problems were difficult, admitted Mrs. Sutherland, she was confident that they would eventually be met. The National Employment Commission is giving them intensive study, gathering firsthand evidence, and is prepared to explore all possible channels. It has been suggested, for instance, that if the status of domestic service were raised it might induce many unemployed girls to enter such employment.

"Better a good domestic than a poor stenographer," commented Mrs. Sutherland. A special course for domestics was already established in various schools throughout the country and this may spread to all the schools. The dignity of labor, no matter how humble, must be universally recognized. Any wage was better than charity, for the individual as well as the state, and all members of the commission are devotedly working on this assumption.

Beauty Shop Strike in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The girls who manufacture the evening coiffure went on strike in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens yesterday. Demanding establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours by officials of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists union, the strikers predicted they would "tie up" all beauty shops in the three boroughs within 48 hours.

Black Legion Prosecutor Charged With Membership

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (AP)—Chester P. O'Hara, assistant attorney general of Michigan, presented six affidavits in court yesterday charging that Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne county prosecutor who has been active in several cases against Black Legion members, was himself a member of the hooded night riders. Mr. McCrea has denied such charges several times.

Mr. O'Hara, the Republican candidate opposing Mr. McCrea for re-election, introduced the affidavits before Common Pleas Judge Ned H. Smith at the opening of an examination of 20 alleged Black Legion members on charges of criminal syndicalism. He explained he presented the charges against Mr. McCrea as the formal reason for intervention by the Attorney General's office in the case.

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Quality Fashions for Women
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Feller's
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and other Fine Coats and Suits
The Store Dependable

Browder Is Denied Injunction Against Terre Haute Men

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President forced by a belligerent crowd to abandon an attempt to make a radio campaign speech last night, lost a court decision today when Judge Albert Owens denied his petition for an injunction to restrain local authorities from interference with his speaking engagement here.

The injunction petition was filed last week, but action on it did not come until several hours after the time Mr. Browder had planned to broadcast his appeal for votes.

The injunction was aimed at Mayor Sam Beecher, Police Chief James C. Yates and Sheriff William Baker. The police chief had jailed Mr. Browder overnight on a vagrancy charge when he came here Sept. 30 to address a party rally and speak over the radio.

Mr. Browder remained at his hotel and did not come to court for the ruling. He said an appeal likely would be made.

The Communist leader had shifted hotel rooms during the early morning hours, because, he said, of a warning from Chief Yates that a mob "might attempt to ride him out of town."

It was not the officials who kept the candidate from the microphone last night but a crowd that blocked entrances to the radio station and pelted Mr. Browder and his associates with over-ripe tomatoes and eggs when they arrived. Three persons received slight injuries as blows were exchanged in the milling crowd.

Browder later released for publication the speech he was unable to make. In it he urged the American people to "stamp out the tyranny which Hearst, the Liberty League and the Republican party seeks to establish," also directing a shaft at President Roosevelt with:

"We Communists have repeatedly told labor leaders, progressives and liberals, that they cannot rely upon Roosevelt to save the country from Hearstism.

"The only way to keep him from making a deal with the Liberty Leaguers is through independent organization and independent action of the people against their greatest enemy, Wall Street."

Automobile Co-operative Begins at Oakland, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The co-operative theory in part is to be given a trial in the field of automobile clubs, as the result of the recent organization by negro car owners here of the Consolidated Automobile Club, Inc.

The club now has about 500 members, and it hoped to raise this to 15,000 by the first of the year.

The co-operative feature lies in the arrangement for members to purchase petroleum products and automobile accessories at a discount from service stations and stores whose owners are members of the club.

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Moscow Launches New Charges Of Aiding Fascists

LONDON, Oct. 21—The Spanish Ambassador to Moscow yesterday charged Germany and Italy anew with meddling in the Spanish civil war to aid the fascists.

His note was handed to the Earl of Plymouth, British chairman of the International Non-Intervention Committee, as Great Britain, harassed on two sides for swift action to avert a danger-laden crisis over neutrality in Spain, struggled to arrange a meeting of the body.

The Spanish note charged a large number of tanks and 100 flame-throwers were landed at Cadiz, Spain, from Italy, Oct. 15.

It charged also that a German ship, which the Spanish Government said it believed was a destroyer, landed a cargo of war materials at Algeciras, Spain. Government officials suspected that munitions were principally anti-aircraft guns, the note said.

Urging Speed Upon Replies

Lord Plymouth meanwhile prodded Italy, Germany and Portugal to answer Russian charges they aided the Spanish insurgents with war materials made contraband by the "hands off Spain" accord.

Only if they responded, observers believed, could the committee be summoned to meet Russia's threat to bolt the pact unless prompt measures were taken to halt the alleged violations.

Bitterness against the committee's inactivity, meanwhile, grew at home and abroad.

Labor With Russia

Labor ranged its strength with Russia, demanding that Parliament be convened immediately to debate Spanish neutrality. Some observers believed that immediate steps must be taken in face of both of Labor's stand and mounting fears that Russia might make good her threat to go to the aid of beleaguered Madrid.

Informed sources expected Government leaders would agree to an early debate on the Spanish crisis, probably some time after the session opens Oct. 29.

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Youth to Improve Living in Japan's Poorest Area

Courses for Youthful Farmers Help to Develop Tohoku

Rehabilitating Tohoku
Second of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MORIOKA, Japan—There are several reasons why this northeastern district of Japan's Main Island has been doomed to backwardness and poverty, by comparison with more favored parts of the Empire. The present inhabitants of Tohoku are to some extent paying the penalty of the bad judgment or bad luck of their forefathers, who sympathized with the Shogunate when the Imperial power was re-established almost 70 year. ago, mainly through the efforts of the two great clans of southern and western Japan, Satsuma and Choshu.

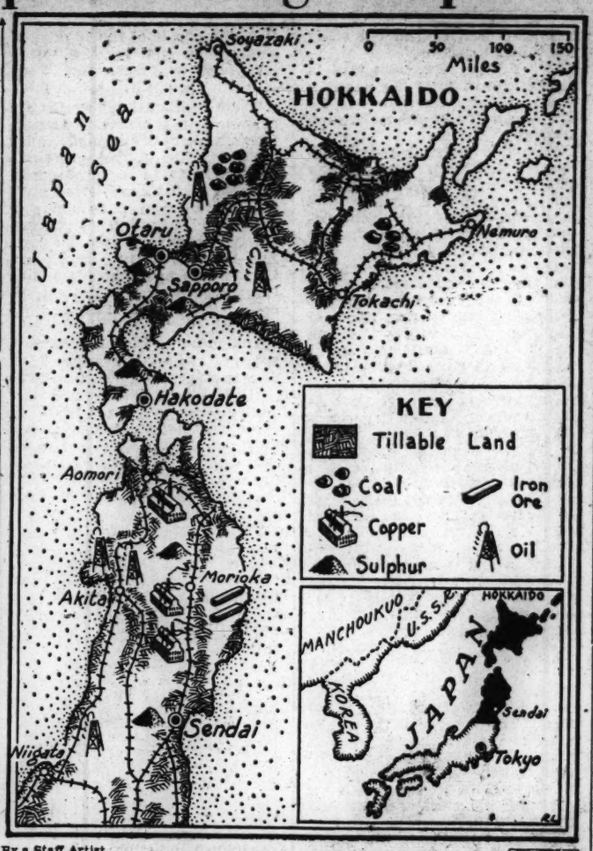
Japanese, like other peoples, are prone to act on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. For many years the new Government was a pretty close corporation of prominent Satsuma and Choshu clansmen and the subsidies and other means of governmental encouragement, necessary for the initial stages of Japan's industrial development, naturally flowed largely to Choshu and Satsuma regions.

Mainly Farming

Partly as a result of this historical accident Tohoku has remained an almost exclusively agricultural region, with a few copper mines and oil wells in its richest prefecture, Akita, but with no big factories to increase the local and to provide supplementary employment and earnings to a peasant population that can scarcely eke out a living from farming alone. For Tohoku has an unfavorable climate for the favorite Japanese type of agriculture, the lush rice paddy-fields. Although the soil is not very rich, hardier crops, wheat, potatoes, beans, millet, cabbage, some other vegetables and apples, can be cultivated sucessfully. There would also seem to be more scope for dairy farming, although the mountainous character of much of the country and the widespread growth of bamboo-grass, which cuts the tongues of grazing animals, limits the amount of available pasture.

But the Japanese farmer likes to put his land under rice whenever there is any prospect of harvesting a crop. His wants are few and simple; but he is miserable if he cannot eat his fill of rice, which he calls "the king of grains." Moreover, because of the nationwide demand for rice, it is a good cash crop when there is a satisfactory yield.

The difficutly in Tohoku is that the severe climate limits the amount of rice which can be raised; only one crop can be hoped for, as against two or even three in warmer parts of the country, and makes it almost certain that there will be periodic crop failures.



By a Staff Artist

Pictorial Map of Northern Japan
This Shows the Northern Part of the Main Island of the Japanese Empire and the Island of Hokkaido Above, With the Principal Products Indicated. Subsequent Articles in This Series Will Tell of Hokkaido

The College of Agriculture and Forestry here in Morioka has carried out some interesting experiments in crossing rice-plant seeds with the object of producing a more resistant type and discoveries in this field may have a favorable effect in the future.

In the past, however, Tohoku has suffered much from unseasonable cold and frost; and the inadequate development of roads and railways and the imperfect measures of flood control have been added handicaps for the patient and much-suffering farmers. Poverty and bad crops create a vicious circle; the farmer often lacks the money to buy the proper kind of fertilizer or to introduce more scientific methods of farming, even if he knows of them.

Broadly speaking, there are two ways in which Tohoku poverty may be relieved, by self help and by aid from without. Both methods are being tried.

The head of Iwate prefecture, Governor Ishiguro, with whom I talked here, is a vigorous advocate of self-help, while at the same time he recognizes the need for treating Tohoku as a national problem.

"Improvement in education and sanitation is very necessary," he said in the course of our talk. "With a view to improving village hygienic conditions we are giving village teachers a special course in nursing, so that they may look after minor ailments of the children and instruct the parents in the simpler rules of cleanliness and hygiene.

"Another difficulty in our region is that the farmers, who work very hard during the summer, have little occupation during the long, cold winters. Here the remedy is right at hand; Iwate is one of the most thickly wooded regions in Japan, and woodcarving and related handicrafts should be natural home industries and eke out the farm incomes."

Governor Ishiguro is especially proud of the training school for young farmers, both men and women, which has existed for five years at Rokuhara, near the railway junction of Kurosawajiri. At his cordial invitation I visited the school and found it a very interesting institution, not unlike the labor camps which have been created in Germany since the establishment of the Third Reich.

There were about 100 young men and women, between the ages of 16 and 30, at the training school at the time of my visit. Some of them were taking the longer course of eight or ten months, others a shorter term of three weeks.

A retired rear admiral had provided the land for the school, about 2500 acres of arable land and an equal amount of forest; and the school, with its dairy, incubators, sawmill, sewing and weaving courses for the girls, offered all-around training for farm life.

Hard work was a characteristic of the institution; the students rise at daybreak and after setting-up exercises and religious ceremonies before the shrine of the patron goddess of Japan, Ameterasu, and after the customary simple Japanese breakfast of rice, beancurd soup and pickles, disperse to their various tasks of clearing land, cultivating vegetable plots, taking care of the animals and remain busily occupied until sunset, with time out for lunch and a little rest in the midday heat during the hotter months. At sunset there is a second general muster before the shrine; the Japanese flag, which is raised every morning, is lowered with appropriate honors and there is mass singing of patriotic and country songs.

In Uniform

Both men and women wear simple uniforms and there is an atmosphere of intense nationalism and semi-military discipline which would also suggest the German labor camp. A slight element of internationalism was added by the presence of a tall, fair German student, a member of the National Socialist Party, resident in Japan, who had come to spend a week in the camp and was fully participating in the regime and work.

Altogether about 4000 young farmers have attended this school since is was established; and the idea is being taken up and imitated in other prefectures. It is hoped that the returned students will be a progressive leaven in their villages, teaching better methods of farming and influencing the peasants to build separate quarters for their domestic animals, which are now housed along with human beings, to construct houses with more light and better protected against the cold.

While this represents an attempt at reconstruction by improving the individual, the Government has set in motion projects for the general ecopomic development of Tohoku.

New Organization

The last session of the Diet authorized the formation of two companies, the Tohoku Development Corporation and the Tohoku Electric Power Corporation, each with a capital of 30,000,000 yen, with the possibility of acquiring additional funds by floating bonds. The presidents of the two corporations will be selected by the Government, which will appoint three directors from a list of six submitted by the shareholders. The Government will also guarantee fixed dividends. Tohoku capital, furnished by the local governments and banks, will predominate in the corporations.

The electric power corporation expects to generate in time 150,000 kilowatts of power, utilizing as sources of water power Lake Tazawa, near Akita, and the Aubkama river, near Sendai. This hydro-electric power is to be sold for not less than half a sen and not more than one and a half sen per kilowatt hour. It is expected that a larger supply of electricity will benefit both industry and private homes.

The Tohoku Development Corporation is to promote a variety of enterprises, concentrating largely on fertilizer production. The high price of fertilizer is a major agricultural problem; and a semi-public enterprise may supply this indispensable product to farmers at lower cost.

It will also engage in gold, silver and sulphur mining. Tohoku local patriots believe that the mineral resources of the regior have been underestimated and will repay systematic exploitation. There will be an acceleration in the pace of railway and road construction and harbor improvements.

Inasmuch as these two corporations have not been formally set up, it is impossible to estimate how much their activities will mean for Tohoku in the way of greater diversification of the region's economy and more opportunity for employment outside of agriculture. It is, however, in line with the present trend of political thought in Japan to spend freely on national development without worrying too much about paying the ultimate bills, and there is strong sentiment in favor of treating the long-neglected northeast as a field for large-scale rehabilitation rather than for piecemeal distribution of doles. The two forms of effort symbolized by the agricultural training school and by the creation of the development and electric power corporations may herald the coming of brighter days for a region that has long been the Cinderella in the general family of Japan's various geographical areas.

Plane 'for Home Girls' Guaranteed to Fly Self

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—A lightweight training airplane, described as "a hobby for home girls," and designed for amateur aviators, has been placed on view at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center.

Known to the trade as "the Cub," the airplane combines the features of easy flying with reduced cost of operating expenses, less tonnage and short take-off. It weighs less than 600 pounds and takes off at 100 feet. In type it is a two-place cabin monoplane run by a four-cylinder Continental motor, consuming three gallons of gas an hour.

Representatives of the Bennett Air Service of Hightstown, N. J., distributors of the airplane, declared it could "fly by itself," and that on a calm day the pilot could take his hands from the controls and the flying continue safely.

New Rice Type Sought to Stand Climate in North

Uniform Penalties For Faulty Drivers Sought in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Greater uniformity of treatment of convicted motorists in British courts and an increase in the numbers of drivers suspended for being under the influence of drink are expected to result from a circular sent out to magistrates by the Home Office here.

The circular, while not calling for complete standardization of penalties, urges that disparities by which motorists convicted in different areas suffer quite different penalties for similar offenses should be ironed out as much as possible.

The object of the circular is, it is stated, to see that fewer motorists escape with light sentences for the more serious offenses.

It is pointed out that British law lays it down that drivers guilty of either driving under the influence of drink or driving without being insured against third-party or liability risks shall be disqualified from driving for 12 months, unless the court for special reasons orders otherwise.

Talking Books for the Blind Cover Wide Range of Topics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Co-operation between publishers, writers, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the National Institute for the Blind here is widening the scope of the talking book in its contribution to sightless persons.

Production of talking book machines and records on a large scale experimental basis was started by the sound recording committee of the National Institute in August, 1935. St. Dunstan's Home is contributing half the cost of the work at present in hand.

Gospels, History, Fiction

There are now 55 complete works in the Talking Book Free Library. There are several copies of each book and the library consists now of 376 books. Talking books are being sent out to borrowers at the rate of 50 each week.

About half the books have been recorded in Britain and half in the United States. The books recorded in Britain range from Gospels to history books and detective stories.

The National Institute reports that advances in these efforts has been greatly aided by the attitude and generosity of publishers. Most of the works are copyright. Publishers, authors, and other owners of copyright, have permitted the books to be recorded free, on condition the records are used only for sightless persons.

Skilled Readers Obtained

Many difficulties in the recording of books by suitable readers have been overcome with the aid of the B. B. C., the report states. As each complete book takes 10 records and spins out to eight hours or so of listening, a great deal of the listener's enjoyment depends upon the voice of the reader.

After a great number of tests, with the help of the B. B. C., several readers with the requisite qualities of voice and diction have been found.

Interest in the books, it is reported, is world wide. Machines have been sent to South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada from the institute's headquarters in London. A special Spanish record has been sent, with a machine, to Buenos Aires, at the request of the Argentine Ambassador.

Howard Overcoats

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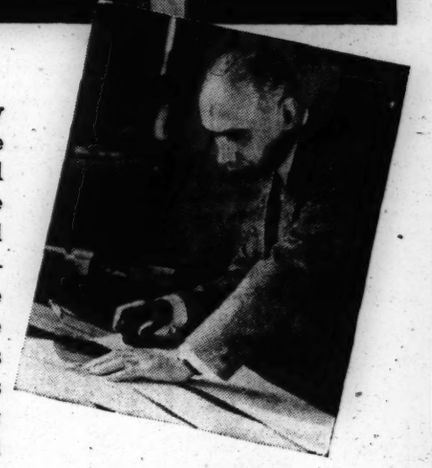

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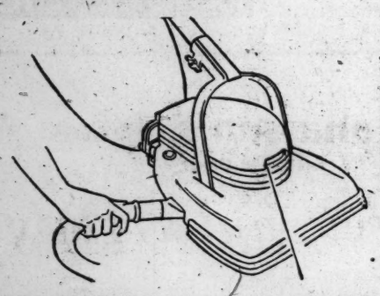

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City Civil Service Sought by League To Outlaw 'Spoils'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—"Selling" civil service to their own bosses, officials of the 6000 cities affiliated in the American Municipal Association, and making certain that only workable civil service systems be adopted was declared the immediate task of State Municipal League secretaries at their thirteenth annual meeting here.

This was the conclusion Richard Graves, executive secretary of the League of California Municipalities, drew from round-table discussions of civil service at which he presided. Interest of league secretaries in the problems of establishing merit systems in cities was seen here as a major indication of the progress the movement is making in the United States.

Visitor Notes Progress

Particularly encouraging was the comment of L. C. Hill, British visitor to the convention, Mr. Hill, general secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers, in England, gave his impressions of American government as formed during a six-weeks tour of this country.

"I believe you are nearer to establishing the prestige value of public administration than you know," he said. "I have attended many meetings of governmental groups here and I have noticed that although men who are taking part in the spoils system are present, on no occasion has any man defended the system. This shows that you are on your way."

Secretaries at the round-table session spoke as men deeply interested in ending the spoils system. They called in G. Lyle Belsley, secretary of the Civil Service Assembly, and David L. Robinson, of the Public Administration Service, to advise them on educating local officials and state legislatures in the best type of civil service administration.

Fill Important Roles

League secretaries hold important positions in this phase of the movement.. As paid officials of state leagues, they are employees of groups of cities now operating under the traditional American spoils system. They must not only persuade legislatures to adopt good laws, but often they are required to persuade their own boards that the merit system is a good thing.

Mr. Graves said that when the plan is explained to elected officials by a person who understands their difficulties in making appointments that please everybody, their response is likely to be favorable.

Explaining further the position of the municipal league secretaries on the merit system, Mr. Graves said in an interview, "We realize that a permanent body of administrative employees, selected for their ability, is essential to the requirements of government. For governmental functions have become so technical, so complex, so vital to our ability to live together in cities and states, that they can be performed only by skilled employees.

"If the jobs are not well done, the effects are disastrous and the elected officials are blamed. The function of elected officials is to decide matters of policy, to offer programs which will please as far as possible the diverse elements in a city. They should not be required to administer the policies also. For the latter tasks we must have engineers, lawyers, experts in ballistics and so on.

"Our function as secretaries of municipal leagues is to educate elected officials into understanding what civil service will do for them. It will free their hands."

Text of Landon Speech in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 (AP)—The text of Governor Landon's address here last night follows:

Six weeks ago, I went to the east coast—to Maine, on the eve of the state election. My purpose was to tell the people there how serious are the issues that face us.

Tonight, on the eve of the national election, I come to the Pacific coast for the same purpose. I come to talk about a serious issue—abuse of the power of government, and its threat to our liberty and our independence.

Economic Empire

The Pacific coast was settled by men and women who possessed the pioneer qualities of self-reliance, courage and love of independence. Those who followed possessed the same qualities. In three quarters of a century you have created on the shores of the Pacific a new economic empire. This has been done, and could only have been done, under a government which guaranteed economic freedom, political freedom and personal liberty.

For a century and a half this freedom and this liberty has been protected under the charter of our Government, the Constitution.

Today the usefulness of our Constitution is being questioned. We have been told that it is out of date, that the very freedom it guarantees us is the cause of our present trouble. In my opinion, this reasoning is tragically wrong. The planned society, which is the alternative to representative government, is spreading rapidly throughout the world. We know only too well how it has worked out in actual practice. It has destroyed freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion. It has robbed the people of those great guarantees of personal liberty and human rights that we enjoy under the American system. I do not believe that a temporary depression is adequate reason for changing our whole form of government.

Centralized Tyranny

The men who drew our Constitution knew and feared the tyranny of a centralized government over which they had no control. They were determined that in the creation of this new government that tyranny could never exist. So effective was their work that for a century and a half the American people have not known the meaning of tyranny. We have forgotten that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Too many are inclined to laugh at this truth as a horse and buggy bromide.

We have forgotten that once the censor forbids us to speak as we please, once the Government forbids us to worship as we wish, once the jailer enters our homes without warrant—it will be too late to protest. We will no longer be free.

George Washington warned us that we should ever be on our guard against attempts to "undermine what cannot be directly overthrown." Let us examine the record of the last four years in the light of that warning.

Demand for Power

This Administration came into power at a time of great national crisis. Unusual powers were granted to the Chief Executive. But when the crisis was over, the Administration refused to give up its extraordinary powers. Instead, it asked for more. It seemed obsessed with the idea that it had a mandate to direct and control American business, American agriculture and American life.

Recall a few of the things they tried to do.

They tried to tell our farmers how much they could plant and how much they could not plant.

They tried to tell our business men how much they could produce and under what conditions they could run their business.

They tried to tell labor who could and who could not represent them in negotiations with their employers.

Menace to Liberty

Was this an uncermining of our liberties? I think so. And the proof of it is, so many of our fellow citizens rebelled at these tactics that the Administration was forced to abandon the subterfuge of voluntary co-operation. It cracked the whip on those individuals who refused to be led like sheep. It resented any criticism which recalled what American initiative and free enterprise had done for the country. And when the Supreme Court declared its methods unconstitutional, the Administration actually attempted to bring the Supreme Court into disrepute.

Spokesmen of the Administration made stump speeches and issued statements condemning the court. They ridiculed the justices. They said they were obstructing progress.

Even the President joined in this undermining attack on men who were only doing their duty—men sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The President predicted disaster if his plans were held unconstitutional. They were held unconstitutional. Now he claims credit for the improvement that followed. He says, "We planned it that way."

Intimidations Cited

Fortunately the Supreme Court had the prestige and the integrity to withstand the abuses that were heaped upon it. But for the private citizen it was not so easy. No private citizen likes to be held up to public scorn by public officials. His freedom to criticize—that is, his freedom of speech—is bought at a high price indeed when the integrity of his motives is questioned by his Government. It is a little wonder that many fell into line.

For those who refused to be silenced by these methods, other intimidations were devised. Business men with government contracts were threatened with cancellation. Business men who wanted contracts were warned that they must toe the line. All business men, under the Blue Eagle, were faced with arbitrary enforcements of arbitrary interpretations of arbitrary rules—rules not made by Congress but by some appointed subordinate sitting at a desk in Washington and fumbling with the business of the country.

Little Fellows Hurt

But the irony of this abuse of the power of government was that the small business man, in whose name the Government had supposedly acted, was the very man who suffered most. He could not afford to keep a lawyer in Washington to inform him of the latest rules and regulations. He could not compete under the monopolistic conditions laid down by the codes. In short, the whole plan acted as a millstone around the neck of the little fellow, and what did it do for the big fellow? It had the effect of strengthening his position—it fostered monopoly. In this it was a forerunner of this Administration's most recent tax bill—the bill which makes it virtually impossible for the little fellow to accumulate the reserves necessary to his protection and growth.

As I said at Portland, Maine, on Sept. 12:

"Government must protect the average man against agressive exploitation by the strong. . . . Unless government is constantly on guard to defend competition against abuses, a free enterprise system tends to become an entanglement of vested interests and rigid prices.

Free Competition

"But the solution is not to abandon a free enterprise system for a system of government monopolies.

"The solution is to free the forces of competition—to stamp out unfair trade practices and monopoly. This will allow the American people to resume their steady march of progress."

One way of stamping out unfair trade practices and monopoly was pointed by Justice Cardozo in his concurring opinion in the NRA decision of the Supreme Court. The learned Justice said:

"If codes of fair competition are codes eliminating 'unfair' methods of competition ascertained upon inquiry to prevail in one industry or another, there is no unlawful delegation of legislative functions when the President is directed to inquire into such practices and denounce them when discovered. For many years a like power has been committed to the Federal Trade Commission with the approval of this court in a long series of decisions."

Power of Purse

This is a very different method, as the learned justice also said, from that provided in the NRA codes, which were "delegation running riot."

Now let us consider the power of the public purse and how it can be abused.

The present Administration has spent 25 billion dollars. Of this enormous sum, billions have been spent by the Chief Executive, practically at his own discretion.

The present Chief Executive has had placed at his disposal eight times as much discretionary spending power as was given to all of his predecessors together in 143 years of our history.

The power that this has given to the Chief Executive cannot be calculated, and he has not hesitated to use it. Nor has he hesitated to take the next step in tampering with the basic principles of democracy. The executive branch is now refusing to make public the salaries paid and the names on the payrolls under blank check appropriations. There is unmistakable evidence that these vast funds have been used to force Congressmen and Senators to support Administration measures. There is also unmistakable evidence that they have been used to prevent criticism by officials and representatives of local communities. There is unmistakable evidence that these funds have been used in an attempt to prevent freedom of choice at the polls. Nothing can be more shameful than the way some of these federal funds have been distributed. Special groups and special localities have been singled out solely for political reasons.

Relief funds have been used in an attempt to force our less fortunate fellow citizens to vote for the return of this Administration to power.

Does this undermine our freedom? I think so. We all know that under this Administration, the managers of relief have played favorites—they have developed two classes of relief, common and preferred.

Let us not forget that abuse of the Government's right to spend leads to abuse of the Government's right to borrow. Abuse of the right to borrow is the first step to inflation and is a direct threat to all those who by thrift have accumulated savings.

An inherent part of government's power over the purse is the power to tax. When abused, it becomes the power to destroy. Many of the so-called revenue measures passed under this Administration were not designed to raise revenue. They were designed to force the non-conformer into line, to threaten him with destructive and punitive taxation. They were an attempt to accomplish indirectly by taxation what could not be accomplished directly under the Constitution.

Abuse of Powers

The powers I have been discussing are for the most part clearly defined by the Constitution or decisions of the Supreme Court. But there is one that has never been clearly defined. I speak of the congressional power of investigation. But even if the letter of the law is not clear, the spirit of the Constitution is unmistakable. No legal hairsplitting can hide the difference between an investigating committee that is trying to get information useful in the framing of laws and an investigating committee that is indulging in a fishing expedition into the private affairs of private citizens—a committee that is out to get the crooks and a committee that is out to get the critics.

In the last 3½ years, congressional investigations have budded and blossomed in unusually rank profusion. No soil of real or fancied wrongdoing is so poor that it will not sprout a full-fledged investigation. They are too often carried on in flagrant disregard of the rights of citizens.

Treated As Criminals

Witnesses have been brought before investigating committees and treated as criminals at the bar of justice. But with this difference; their rights have not been respected as in our courts of law. For many of these investigating committees have acted as prosecuting attorney, jury and judge combined. The sentence they pass has too frequently been a reputation unjustly smeared before the public. Is this an undermining of our freedom? You know it is. It is a direct violation of the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

One congressional investigation, characterized as a fishing expedition, openly and flagrantly violated the constitutional restriction against unreasonable search and seizure. Great masses of private correspondence were taken. Reports state that the papers seized have been used for purposes having no connection with the alleged subject matter of the investigation.

And recently a congressional investigation has been carried on for what seems to be purely political ends. In this case the thinly-veiled purpose apparently was to discredit a political movement which the controlling party wished to crush.

It is obvious that all investigations are not an abuse of the power of government.

Responsibility of Congress

Congress does have great and wise powers of investigation.

But the existence of the power is no justification for its abuse. And abuse of it is contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights, even if it does not transgress the letter of the law. We must look to the spirit of the Constitution if it is to fulfill its great purpose in protecting this people. We must look to the leadership and responsibility of Congress to see that this spirit remains a living force.

In the last 3½ years, this Administration has led us far from the spirit of our Constitution. It has led us far from the principles of the American form of government. That this has been deliberate there can be no doubt. A trusted official and close adviser of the Chief Executive has expressed in precise terms the processes this Administration is following. He used these words, "We begin with small unnoted changes and end by not being able to resist vast and spectacular ones—at which time our systems of theory tumble unwept into the grave." We have every reason to believe that this Administration would consider a return to power an endorsement of its policies. If we are to preserve our American form of government, this Administration must be defeated.

Safeguards of Liberty

Our only safety is to return to our Constitution. For our Constitution was that product of long experience in the practice of government. It reflects centuries of striving and of suffering by a people determined to be free.

When Washington first took his oath of office, the colony of Virginia already had 182 years of history, and the colony of Massachusetts 169. Indeed, the greater number of the colonies were older than our Government now is, under our Constitution. The framers of our Constitution were practical men. They were stern realists who knew the pleasing guises in which tyranny creeps upon the people. And they knew the bonds of despotism. Schooled in each, they saw through and behind the one. They foresaw and forestalled the other.

Yet even these men, with all right personal knowledge of tyranny and its methods, with all their love for freedom, with all their experience in practical legislation, were unable to frame a document satisfactory to the people. In spite of all the safeguards against tyranny which they inserted in the body of the Constitution, the people of the 13 original states were not satisfied. More safeguards were demanded.

Bill of Rights

These additional safeguards are contained in the first 10 amendments, which are commonly called the Bill or Rights. They guarantee to the individual freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom from unlawful search and seizure. They guarantee the right to a trial by jury. And last, but by no means least, they reserve to the people and to the states all powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government.

The authors of our Constitution spoke of and for the people. They were not a group of unschooled experimenters. They were not anxious to break away from tradition. They were not anxious to set up, as President Roosevelt boasts he has, new instruments of public power that could be used to shackle the liberties of the people and enslave the public.

Their anxiety was for the people and only for the people!

If we would maintain our nation, if we would keep it free, if we would set an example before the world of tolerance and peace, we must brook no tampering with our freedom.

Urged to Remember

Let us never forget what freedom means. Let us never forget that without freedom there can be no security. Let us never forget the high purpose in which this nation was founded and for which we still must strive. Let us remember there is a larger Americanism than the little blueprints of a planned economy, than the disciplined citizenry which this Administration would like to foist upon us.

Its foundation is just government—a government that does not abuse its powers at the expense of the liberty and independence of the citizen. This larger Americanism was described by a great and fearless President, Theodore Roosevelt. Let me close by reading what he had to say:

"The larger Americanism demands that we refuse to be sundered from one another along lines of class or creed or section or national origin; that we judge each American on his merits as a man; that we work for the well-being of our bodily selves, but also for the well-being of our spiritual selves; that we consider safety, but that we put honor and duty ahead of safety. Only thus shall we stand erect before the world, high of heart, master of our own souls, fit to be the fathers of a race of free men who shall make and who shall keep this land all that it seemed to the prophetic vision of the mighty men who founded it and the mighty men who saved it."

Reed Charges Roosevelt Is Allied With Radicals

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—Former United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, charging what he said was an "alliance between President Roosevelt an radical and revolutionary elements" of the country, declared last night that "such a man is not fit to hold the office of President of the United States."

The occasion of his speech was a rally sponsored by the Jeffersonian Democrats, of which he is chairman.

Mr. Reed said that Mr. Roosevelt and James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "put an independent in the field" against the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, "with the object of electing the Socialist (F. H.) LaGuardia.

"Now LaGuardia, in turn, supports Roosevelt," said the Missourian, "and rumor has it he is to be appointed Secretary of War in case of Roosevelt's re-election."

Mr. Reed, "disclosing" what he termed an "unholy combination" effected by the President with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party, quoted a report he said was made by Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, to "his masters in Moscow."

He quoted Mr. Browder as saying, "We Communists, throwing our lot with the Farmer-Labor movement, agree to fight for the road to progress."

New Jersey Republicans Sue to See WPA Files

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A group of New Jersey Republican leaders asked the Federal District Court today to order Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress administrator, to give them access to WPA's files.

Their petition for a writ of mandamus charged a "breach of trust" and alleged that WPA records had been used by the Democratic Administration for campaign purposes. The New Jersey Republicans have sought for some time to obtain files on WPA's administrative costs in their State.

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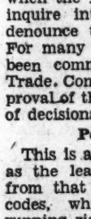

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Landon Brands New Deal As Challenge to Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

makes the most powerful sort of pro-Landon material to use in Townsend club meetings not only in California, but in every state.

Dr. Townsend has urged his followers to vote for Governor Landon in all states where Representative William Lemke is not on the ticket. And it would not surprise political observers if by Nov. 3 his preference would be toward Governor Landon in all states. The tide has been running that way, and it was strongly impelled forward by Governor Landon's sharp condemnation of inquisitorial investigations which constitute the Townsend movements abiding reason for opposing the New Deal.

Governor Landon's attack on such investigations no doubt is pleasing to another Californian, William Randolph Hearst. In apparent reference to the Black committee's seizure and publication of Mr. Hearst's telegrams instructing his Washington representative, James T. Williams Jr., to lead an attack on the late Representative John J. McSwain (D) of North Carolina, Governor Landon said, "One congressional investigation, characterized as a fishing expedition, openly and flagrantly violated the constitutional restriction against unreasonable search and seizure. Great masses of private correspondence were taken. Reports state that the papers seized have been used for purposes having no connection with the alleged subject matter of the investigation."

Subtleties Escape Audience

Mr. Williams, involved in this investigation, has been an almost constant passenger on Governor Landon's campaign trains.

These subtleties escaped the audience of perhaps 55,000 persons gathered in the Los Angeles Coliseum, as probably they escaped the radio audience. To them, the speech was in defense of liberty, in praise of the Constitution. It charged the New Deal with trying to break down both, and declared that "even the President" has joined in an attack on the Supreme Court. The use of relief funds for political purposes was strongly castigated. The keynote of the speech came when Governor Landon said, "In the last three and one half years, this Administration has led us far from the spirit of our Constitution. It has led us far from the principles of the American form of government. That this has been deliberate there can be no doubt."

And no conclusion could be more sweeping than this, "If we are to preserve the American form of government, this Administration must be defeated," which was followed by an eloquent passage from Theodore Roosevelt.

Organized Booing

Governor Landon's speech was delivered to an obbligato of organized booing. From the time he crossed Los Angeles city limits—where a group of WPA workers leaned on their shovels and booed heartily—all the way to his hotel, the Governor met an organized hostile reception. Local Democratic organizations, it was charged, had met the day previously and planned this demonstration. In wealthy Pasadena, all was peace and polite applause. But in downtown Los Angeles, the throngs pressed closely around Governor Landon's car, throwing confetti, brandishing pictures of President Roosevelt, yelling such things as "Go back to Kansas," or "Where's Hoover?" or "Bring on your tear gas."

This did not upset Governor Landon, who detected the political organization behind the booing. Besides, however hostile the cries, there was a substratum of good-nature. It was booing, after all, in the best California tradition, more like "razzing" than a bitter class protest.

Fighting Speech

At the Coliseum, which was more than half filled, the booing broke out when the Landon partisans cheered. But it seemed to spur Governor Landon to greater emphasis in his speech. His jaw set in a firm line, he waved his fist, and delivered his speech with force and skill undreamed of in the July and August nominee.

In Governor Landon's reply to Secretary Ickes—released to the press one hour before Mr. Ickes went on the air—he glories in having informally sought federal funds to erect municipal and state gas and electric plants in Kansas in an attempt to cut rates for the consumer. "I have always been in favor of public ownership as a gun behind the door in an adjustment of proper and fair utility rates," the Governor said.

Public Ownership

Governor Landon seeks to differentiate between state and local public ownership and federal public ownership. He says public money can be used to bring down rates in states, but not taken by taxes from one state to aid another. He says, "I believe in getting private interests to recognize their obligations to the public and then letting private business alone," and he promises not to "use the money of the people to attempt to harness the tides."

Altogether, therefore, it was a desperate set of declarations in California: against the challenge to liberty on the one hand, and for municipal or state ownership on the other. To some observers, particularly on the Pacific slope, where public ownership is both popular and practically exemplified, it would have been more advantageous politically to discard the speech on the perils to liberty, and amplify the statement in favor of "a gun behind the door" to protect consumers from grasping utilities. But such observers did not see how the two speeches could be reconciled.

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Jeweled Short Stories

VERY rarely do I read novels; but lately I have noticed that, when I happen to get through a work of fiction with some enjoyment, I have no peace until I have at least glanced at most of its author's works. Thus, at the beginning of the year, "The Woodlanders" decoyed me to half-a-dozen other books by Hardy. "Barchester Towers," almost before I knew where I was, launched me into the midst of "Framley Parsonage," "Doctor Thorne," and "The Last Chronicle of Barset"; and a fortnight ago a casual encounter with "Prince Otto" led me to a perfect riot of Stevenson.

WHAT A FINE, adventurous, vivid, swash-buckling, explosively high-spirited time it has been! What friends it has made me, how many countries I have visited, what thrills and excitements I have encountered! With Markheim I have penetrated into that gloomy curiosity shop in the gathering twilight of Christmas Day; with Will o' the Mill looked down from the mountain top on the colored plains below; with David Balfour almost missed my step in the lightning flash on the disused staircase of his Uncle Ebenezer's house; with the hero of "The Merry Men" gazed out to that storm-tossed wreck from which the strange black man came; and with the Master of Ballantrae leaped in my chair as Mr. Henry struck him in the mouth.

That undoubtedly was the grandest moment of all. In English narrative literature, there is nothing so electrifying as that unexpected blow. Not even Crusoe's discovery of the footprint in the sand compares with it. Yet "The Master of Ballantrae" is not Stevenson's finest novel; the unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" gives promise, and partial realization, of superber things. But, though even Stevenson's second-best novel has a moment more memorable than anything in his short stories, I cannot help feeling, that, on the whole, the short stories are his greatest achievement.

PERHAPS THAT FAMOUS style of his had something to do with this. What a jeweled, decorated thing his manner of writing was! Never was he at a loss for a fine phrase. Of Hermiston's return to his home in Edinburgh one fateful evening, he says: "It was lowering nightfall when my lord returned. He had the sunset in his back, all clouds and glory." When Mr. Henry pressed hard upon the Master in the duel, it was with "a contained and glowing fury." Of the average man Stevenson says, in a far from average phrase, that he is "filled with a struggling radiancy of better things, and adorned with ineffective qualities." And of an unhappy but gallant friend at Edinburgh University: "He had gone to ruin with a kind of kingly abandon, like one who condescended; but once ruined, with the lights all out, he fought as for a kingdom." Now, this sort of thing is fine in a short story or an essay. It gleams and flashes like a diamond. But the style is too richly ornamented, too artificially encrusted to be ideally suitable in a long book, where sooner or later its elaboration wearies.

AGAIN, STEVENSON HAD the kind of imagination that finds its best expression in the short story. The unit of his fancy was an incident; and, when his work was short enough to be made out of a single episode, he had a magnificent capacity for climax. The end of "Markheim" is quite tremendous in its simplicity. But, when it came to making a pattern of various episodes, to interlacing separate threads of narrative and character, as a novel calls for, then Stevenson was found wanting. In fact, he rarely tried to make a pattern at all. He just strung one episode on to the tail of another, a device that causes "Kidnapped," for example, to read like a series of short stories that have not got properly separated. And admirable short stories they are, too.

H. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

TOLEDO: *An Acquaforte by Fabio Mauroner*

THE Italian artist, Fabio Mauroner, was born at Tissano in Friuli in 1884 and now lives in Venice. Having studied painting in Rome and later in Paris, and etching with the English engraver E. M. Synge, he gave up painting after the war to devote himself wholly to this latter art, in which he has greatly distinguished himself.

Among his principal works are "Il Cipresso di Michelangelo" (The Cypress of Michelangelo), which is to be found in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, the Imperial Museum of Tokyo, The Art Institute of Chicago and other galleries; "Castelnuovo di Porto" (National Gallery of Modern Art, Madrid, and Uffizi Gallery); "Villa d'Este," acquired by King Victor Emmanuel and also by the National Library of Paris, and "Traghetto di Ca' da Mosto" in The Art Institute of Chicago.

Fabio Mauroner's work has, for years past, been seen in the leading Italian exhibitions, his "Subiaco" and "Assisi" being shown at the Spring Exhibition in Florence in 1922; etchings of his have been exhibited in each Venice Biennale and in other important shows.

This year, in the Exhibition of Italian Prints and Drawings at the Venice Biennale, Mauroner is showing five works, one of which is this fine "Toledo." This print well displays the artist as an able interpreter of delicate and rich effect in architectural detail and in chiaroscuro, as an expert in the technique of his chosen medium.

Wanderer in Zanzibar

ONE lies at anchor in an open roadstead, not in an enclosed harbour. Ashore one sees the Palace of the Sultan and the close-packed series of Arab houses built almost to the water's edge. One is rowed ashore or goes by launch and passes through a custom house redolent of cloves, the main export from the island. Of old the scent of cloves brought back associations of apple-tart. Now it always recalls Zanzibar to my mind. Through narrow streets winding this way and that with houses almost meeting overhead, one wanders at will. Wonderful old Arab doors studded with brass nails, quaint nooks and corners, quiet little cloistered squares, compete for one's attention with the treasures of the East displayed in the stores of the Indian shopkeepers. Everywhere are to be seen Swahilis, the Arab-Africans of the coast, clad in long white night-gowny garments or kanzus and wearing embroidered pill-box caps. Swahili is the lingua franca of East Africa, and is used wherever Arabs have penetrated, and that is nearly everywhere. The most classical form of the language is that in use in Zanzibar. A Zanzibari prides himself on being the genuine and original type of Swahili, and regards with some condescension his compatriots on the mainland.

The European, ashore at Zanzibar, imbued with prejudice about light and air, wide open streets and the up-to-date hygiene of the home country, is dismayed at first by the narrowness of the streets and the shutting out of the light. But the torrid heat of a summer day will soon teach him to be grateful to the old Arabs who gave him so much shade from the burning sun and so much relief from the glare and oppressive force of its vivid light. As for the spacious Arab houses, who that has sweltered in the broiling heat of an African day will not look back with gratitude to their cool shelter? From an oven one steps into a soothing restful sanctuary. One is bathed in coolness. In the dim light one's eyes lose the strain to which they have been subjected. Over one's body descends a wave of restfulness and peace indescribable to those who have not experienced it. — GILCHRIST ALEXANDER, in "Tanganyika Memories." (London: Blackie.)

'For Bremen: The Coppered Brig Leda'

I WAS then but a boy. Some time previous my mother had removed from New York to a pleasant village on the Hudson River, where we lived in a small house, in a quiet way. Sad disappointments in several plans which I had sketched for my future life; the necessity of doing something for myself, united to a naturally roving disposition, had now conspired within me to send me to sea as a sailor.

For months previous I had been poring over old New York papers, delightedly perusing the long columns of ship advertisements, all of which possessed a strange, romantic charm to me. Over and over again I devoured such announcements as the following: "FOR BREMEN: The Coppered and copper-fastened brig Leda, having nearly completed her cargo, will sail for the above port on Tuesday the twentieth of May. For freight or passage apply on board at Coenties Slip."

To my young inland imagination every word in an advertisement like this, suggested volumes of thought.

A Brig! The very word summoned up the idea of a black, sea-worn craft, with high, cozy bulwarks, and rakish masts and yards.

Coppered and copper-fastened! That fairly smelt of the salt water! How different such vessels must be from the wooden, one-masted, green-and-white-painted sloops, that glided up and down the river before our house on the bank.

Nearly completed her cargo! How momentous the announcement; suggesting ideas, too, of musty bales, and cases of silks and satins, and filling me with contempt for the vile deck-loads of hay and lumber, with which my river experience was familiar.

Will sail on Tuesday the 20th of May—and the newspaper bore date the fifth of the month! fifteen whole days beforehand; think of that; what an important voyage it must be, that the time of sailing was fixed upon so long beforehand; the river sloops were not used to make such prospective announcements.

For freight or passage apply on board! Think of going on board a coppered and copper-fastened brig, and taking passage for Bremen! And who could be going to Bremen? No one but foreigners, doubtless, men of dark complexions and jet-black whiskers, who talked French.

Coenties Slip. Plenty more brigs and any quantity of ships must be lying there. Coenties Slip must be somewhere near ranges of grim-looking warehouses, with rusty iron doors and shutters, and tiled roofs; and old anchors and chain-cable piled on the walk. Old-fashioned coffee-houses, also, much abound in that neighborhood, with sun-burnt sea-captains going in and out. . . .

During my early life, most of my thoughts of the sea were connected with the land; but with fine old lands, full of mossy cathedrals and churches, and long, narrow, crooked streets without side-walks, and lined with strange houses. And especially I tried hard to think how such places must look on rainy days and Saturday afternoons; and whether indeed they did have rainy days and Saturdays there, just as we did here; and whether the boys went to school there, and studied geography, and wore their shirt collars turned over, and tied with a black ribbon; and whether their papas allowed them to wear boots, instead of shoes, which I so much disliked, for boots looked so manly.

As I grew older my thoughts took a larger flight, and I frequently fell into long reveries about distant voyages and travels, and thought how fine it would be, to be able to talk about remote and barbarous countries; with what reverence and wonder people would regard me, if I had just returned from the coast of Africa or New Zealand; how dark and romantic my sunburnt cheeks would look; how I would bring home with me foreign clothes of a rich fabric and princely make, and wear them up and down the streets, and how grocers' boys would turn back their heads to look at me, as I went by. For I very well remembered staring at a man myself, who was pointed out to me by my aunt one Sunday in church, as the person who had been in Stony Arabia, and passed through strange adventures there, all of which with my own eyes I had read in the book which he wrote, an arid-looking book in a pale yellow cover. . . .

I wanted my aunt to take me along and follow the traveller home. But she said the constables would take us up, if we did; and so I never saw this wonderful Arabian traveler again.—From "Redburn: His First Voyage," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Ben Love-A-Duck Leaves London

HE WAS not asked if he wished to become a country cocker spaniel. In fact, he knew nothing about it until people began to go over his house in what he felt was an inquisitive way, poking into cupboards and asking questions about the boiler and radiator—things which did not interest him in the least. So he went and sat in the garden with his bone, and tried to remember where he had buried the other bone. Was it under the privet hedge, or among the hollyhocks?

But other queer things happened. The people who belonged to him began to unpack, which meant bringing out all sorts of things he had never seen before and wondering what to do with them. And men came with a barrow and took away things, and then the people who belonged to him began to pack. Packing meant trunks. All dogs dislike trunks, for the great question is: What about me? Am I going, too? And Ben Love-a-Duck was perturbed.

In the garden the hollyhocks grew taller and taller, the goldenrod shone out in spikes and then got rusty; and, before their time, michaelmas daisies came out in stars all over the garden beds. No one came to cut the grass, and one day the green seat disappeared—that seat that Timmy, the cat, had always considered was his. So that in the garden, too, there was a disturbing element. Ben Love-a-Duck rushed up to the room high above the tree-tops. He liked that room where a big green corduroy chair had made him welcome. But there were trunks, and people were packing, and he felt more perturbed than ever.

And then one morning no one had a real proper breakfast—no leisurely bowl of milk, no bits of crisp buttered toast, no scraps of bacon. And under his very eyes Ben Love-a-Duck's furniture begar to disappear through the front door. Out it went, tables, chairs, wardrobes, beds—eveh the green corduroy chair upside down. No good to growl and run at the men's legs. They were nice kind men, patting him when they had time; but all the same they took it away—Ben Love-a-Duck's home.

It was almost too much for him. He lay in a corner thinking about it sadly. Would they take him? But, just as he felt like whimpering, a taxi came, and round the taxi, and into it, and on the top of it were put trunks, suitcases, umbrellas, coats and oh! Ben Love-a-Duck's big wicker basket, cushion, rug and bowls. Then he knew he was going, and what to do. He jumped in and lay still, wedged in among the suitcases, and his bright eyes never left the faces of those who belonged to him. They were going away, but they were taking him, so nothing else mattered. All the smells of the noisy crowded streets came to him, smells he knew well; but then other smells came—the smell of open fields, and grass, and rich brown earth, like Kensington Gardens; and yet, to his inquisitive nose, so different.

When Ben Love-a-Duck got out of the taxi, it was Surrey. He went for walks in a wood, where pines and beeches made a deep shade, where the mossy ground was entirely unlike London pavements, and the breeze that flew past him had a honey-sweet smell.

"If it's me you are writing about," said Ben Love-a-Duck, "tell the dogs in London that I like Surrey."

M. A. B.

Homeland

I AM far away,
In a New Land;
Yet, if I listen,
I can hear
The sound of the sea
Playing with shingle
On a Sussex shore.
I can feel
The friendliness of flowers
In a Sussex lane;
And watch great clouds riding
Over the Sussex Downs.

ROBERT E. KEY

"Thou shalt not be afraid"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest blessings that can come into anyone's experience is the overcoming of fear, because fear brings in its train, anxiety, worry, hurry, limitation, and lack, pain, disease, discord of every kind. Mankind is afraid of many things—afraid of making mistakes, afraid of the past and of the future, afraid of making changes, afraid of people's opinions, afraid of weather, of climate, of old age, and of numerous other things. Yet Christ Jesus said to his followers (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Endowed with such power, could anyone be afraid?

It was not personal power which Christ Jesus conferred upon his disciples; it was the power resulting from spiritual understanding of the truth of being, the truth about God and man. Christ Jesus possessed this power because he understood his sonship with God, and he taught his followers how to strive for and gain this same understanding. When he declared, "Nothing shall by any means hurt you," he was declaring a spiritual, provable fact, and this fact is just as true today as it always has been. There is no channel through which evil can enter when we understand and claim this divine promise, and live according to its requirements.

In the ninety-first Psalm is found the divine command, "Thou shalt not be afraid." In this Psalm are many illuminating and triumphant declarations of man's dominion over evil. These confident assurances of protection overcome humanity's fear and bring peace to the suffering heart. In this Psalm are also given the reasons why we should not be afraid: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." To make the Lord our habitation, then, is to cease from fear. There is no room for fear in a consciousness filled with love, faith, gratitude, humility, and trust in God's omnipresence. The more we know of God, the less we believe in fear, for fear and Love cannot dwell together. Where light dwells, there is no darkness. Where Love is reflected, there is no fear.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 188), "Sickness is a growth of error, springing from mortal ignorance or fear;" and she states further, "The soil of disease is mortal mind, and you have an abundant or scanty crop of disease, according to the seedlings of fear." How important it is then that these "seedlings of fear" be detected and cast out of our thought! The healing of fear is a necessary element in the healing of both sickness and sin. "Seedlings of fear" may be rooted in doubt of God's omnipotence, or in false beliefs of heredity, of time and changing seasons, of envy and covetousness, and of self-will. But Christian Science reveals the might and majesty of divine Mind, which destroys every phase of sin and fear.

Fear is inherently powerless because it is based on false belief and does not proceed from God, divine Principle. The divine Mind is the source of all right ideas; therefore, since God did not make fear, it has no real existence, and each one's belief in it can be destroyed. Christian Science reveals that God, good, is the only Mind, the only cause and creator. Therefore man, the image and likeness of God, has no other mind, no other consciousness, and knows no fear.

In the working out of any human problem, it is wise to ask oneself, What am I fearing? One may be harboring some lurking fear which needs to be uncovered and destroyed, for the human so-called mind holds many hidden fears. All fears spring from the same root, namely, belief that there is a power apart from God, and that this power, named evil, is able to separate us from God, good.

Perhaps one may have ceased to fear for himself, but is afraid for someone else. A sense of personal responsibility may bring with it thoughts of fear. So one needs to learn more of that Love which holds all creation under its protecting care. Increased knowledge of God brings increased trust in His omnipotence and omnipresence, and this continues until fear disappears from the thought which is spiritually guarded.

In unfolding the remedy for fear, Christian Science is bringing peace, courage, health, and harmony to a growing multitude. The understanding of God, divine Love, is casting out fear. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 113) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Tu ne craindras pas"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

VAINCRE la crainte constitue pour chacun l'une des plus grandes bénédictions, car la crainte entraîne l'anxiété, les tracas, la hâte, les limitations, l'indigence, la douleur, la maladie et l'inharmonie de tous genres. Les humains craignent bien des choses: ils craignent de faire des fautes, ils ont peur du passé et de l'avenir, ils craignent les changements, l'opinion d'autrui, le temps, le climat, la vieillesse et une foule d'autres éventualités. Pourtant Jésus le Christ disait à ses disciples (Luc 10:19): "Voici que je vous ai donné le pouvoir de fouler aux pieds les serpents, les scorpions et toute la puissance de l'ennemi; et rien ne pourra vous nuire." Doué d'une telle puissance, qui pourrait s'effrayer?

Ce n'était pas un pouvoir personnel que le Christ Jésus conférait à ses disciples; c'était le pouvoir ayant sa source dans l'intelligence spirituelle de la vérité de l'être—la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme. Le Christ Jésus possédait cette puissance parce qu'il comprenait sa filialité divine; et à ceux qui suivaient ses traces, il enseigna comment par des efforts sincères on peut obtenir l'intelligence spirituelle. En disant: "Rien ne pourra vous nuire" —le Maître déclarait un fait spirituel démontrable et tout aussi vrai de nos jours qu'au temps jadis. Le mal ne trouvera point de canaux pour entrer chez nous si nous comprenons et revendiquons cette promesse divine, si nous vivons conformément à ce qu'elle exige.

Au psaume quatre-vingt-onze, nous trouvons ce commandement divin: "Tu ne craindras pas." Le même psaume contient plusieurs déclarations lumineuses et triomphantes touchant l'empire de l'homme sur le mal. Ces calmes assurances de protection surmontent les craintes du genre humain et apportent la paix au cœur qui souffre. Certains versets nous indiquent aussi les raisons pour lesquelles nous n'avons rien à craindre: "Car tu es mon refuge, ô Eternel! Tu as pris le Très-Haut pour ton asile, aucun mal ne t'atteindra; aucun fléau n'approchera de ta tente." Donc prendre le Très-Haut pour asile, c'est rompre avec la crainte. Il n'y a point de place pour la crainte dans une conscience que remplissent l'amour, la foi, la gratitude, l'humilité, la confiance en un Dieu omniprésent. Plus nous connaissons Dieu, moins nous croyons à la crainte, car la crainte et l'Amour ne sauraient demeurer ensemble. Là où demeure la lumière, il n'y a point de ténèbres. Là où l'Amour est reflété, il n'y a pas de crainte.

A la page 188 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "La maladie est le produit de l'erreur, provenant de l'ignorance mortelle ou de la crainte;" puis l'auteur ajoute: "Le terrain de la maladie est l'entendement mortel, et vous aurez une récolte de maladies plus ou moins abondante, proportionnellement aux germes de crainte qui s'y trouvent." Il importe donc au plus haut point que ces "germes de crainte" soient mis à nu et chassés de notre pensée. Pour guérir soit la maladie soit le péché, il faut nécessairement guérir la crainte. Parfois les "germes de crainte" sont dus au doute concernant l'omnipotence de Dieu; ils trouvent un terrain propice dans les fausses croyances ayant trait à l'hérédité, à l'âge, aux changements de saisons; dans des erreurs telles que l'envie, l'avarice, l'opiniâtreté. Mais la Science Chrétienne révèle la force et la majesté de l'Entendement divin qui détruit le péché et la crainte sous toutes leurs formes.

La crainte est essentiellement impuissante parce qu'elle se fonde sur une fausse croyance et qu'elle n'émane pas de Dieu, du divin Principe. L'Entendement divin est la source de toutes les idées justes; or la crainte n'a pas été créée par Dieu; elle n'a donc point d'existence réelle, et la croyance à la crainte peut être détruite pour chacun en particulier. La Science Chrétienne révèle ce fait: Dieu, le bien, est l'unique Entendement, la seule cause et le seul créateur. Donc étant l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme n'a pas d'autre entendement, pas d'autre conscience, et l'homme ne connaît point la crainte.

Celui qui doit résoudre un problème fera bien de se demander: Qu'est-ce que je crains? Nous entretenons peut-être une crainte obscure qu'il faut démasquer et détruire, car le prétendu entendement mortel renferme bien des craintes cachées. Toutes ces craintes ont pour racine la croyance en un pouvoir autre que Dieu, lequel pouvoir, nommé le mal, serait capable de nous séparer de Dieu ou du bien.

D'aucuns ont cessé d'avoir peur en ce qui les concerne, mais ils craignent encore pour tel de leurs proches. Un sentiment de responsabilité personnelle s'accompagne souvent de craintes. D'où la nécessité d'en apprendre davantage concernant l'Amour qui veille avec tendresse sur toute sa création. A mesure qu'augmente notre connaissance de Dieu, nous nous confions en Son omnipotence et Son omniprésence; et ces progrès s'accentuent jusqu'à ce que la crainte disparaisse de la mentalité qui est spirituellement protégée.

En exposant le remède contre la crainte, la Science Chrétienne apporte à des foules toujours plus nombreuses la paix, le courage, la santé et l'harmonie. La compréhension de Dieu, de l'Amour divin, chasse présentement la crainte. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 113), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'Amour divin est notre espérance, notre force et notre bouclier. Nous n'avons rien à craindre lorsque l'Amour dirige la pensée, mais nous pouvons jouir de tous les biens sur la terre comme au ciel."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Popocatepetl

THE flat flat plain
With giant cactus plants:
Big prickled arms that cut the stilly sky.

And sharp and white
Above faint violet mist
A point of mountain snow.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

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Columbia Official Defines Deal With James Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP) — The name of President Roosevelt's son, James, and the sale of an insurance contract to the Columbia Broadcasting System were injected today into debate over Columbia's curtailment of a speech by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Saturday night in Chicago.

Edward Klauber, executive vice-president of the radio chain, said James Roosevelt "participated" in negotiations for a group insurance plan for Columbia employees in August, 1934.

He said, however, that this had nothing to do with the decision to cut Senator Vandenberg's address from the air lanes.

Mr. Klauber made his statement in reply to a query from Senator Hastings (R) of Delaware, which noted "a persistent rumor that James Roosevelt has written a large sum of insurance for your company and that this had something to do with the decision reached by you."

After Mr. Klauber's reply became public, Senator Hastings declared that when "this business was given to James Roosevelt, his competitors were told that the price quoted by them would not be considered; that the business was to be given to James Roosevelt 'as a matter of policy.'

"It occurs to me the ruling on the Vandenberg speech prohibiting a broadcast in which the President's voice is either reproduced on a phonograph record or simulated by an actor is a similar matter of policy as influenced the company in giving the business to James Roosevelt."

Mr. Klauber said the insurance contract went to the company (Travelers) represented by the President's son and another "accredited" agent, identified only as "Sargent," because "the plan, jointly submitted by these men, appealed to us as more satisfactory than any other proposition received."

The radio executive's reply to Senator Hastings added: " Since your wire intimates that there are those who would imply scandal, we must point out to you that sons of the President of the United States are entitled to engage in private business as well as any other citizen, and we emphatically deplore any effort to read anything sinister into the fact that one of them was in the insurance firm through which we placed business."

Chinese Women Run Barber Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Anyang, Honan Province, China

STUDENTS of the Women's Normal School here have opened their own barber shop on a co-operative basis, with everyone required to learn the art of haircutting and with no hair-waving or similar "fancy apparatus" permitted.

Initial membership fee of 10 Chinese cents (about 3 cents in American currency) entitles the student to receive free haircuts as long as she remains in school. Outsiders may have haircuts at a price of 3 coppers, or one Chinese cent, or about a third of an American cent.

The move is designed both to permit and to enforce economy and to aid the ban against hair-waving.

Canada's Northwest Seeks U. S. Air Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A new air line connecting Havre, Mont., with Regina, Sask., is being considered, it is reported in aviation circles in Regina. The new route would link the Canadian northwest with transcontinental air routes in the United States.

Regina is about 200 miles by direct route from Havre. Regina, it is expected, will be a main center for the western Canada air service which is slated to start next spring.

'Static Bloodhounds' on Trail For Clearer Radio Reception

Radio Comment

"Static bloodhounds" are on the trail.

Active campaigns are being waged along several fronts, both in the United States and abroad to make radio reception quieter. One under the direction of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington and another under the Works Progress Administration in Newark, N. J., are already running "man-made static" to its lair for elimination in this country, while in England the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers is investigating the subject of interference.

This move for quieter radio reception is to be welcomed not only for its immediate benefit, but for its long-range effect. The immediate muzzling of hundreds of thousands of electrical appliances and industrial disturbances is necessary. The mobilizing of opinion among manufacturers of electrical apparatus is needed. Looking ahead to television, it is apparent that the elimination of man-made static is going to be even more important than radiocasting, for in this coming art interference will be visual as well as audible.

In Washington the interference sleuths of the F. C. C. have just been delivered a shiny new car complete with sensitive radio receivers for the location of electrical interference. In Newark 46 WPA workers are patroling the Newark ether for artificial static.

The WPA in Newark concentrates on five prolific sources of trouble: trolley lines, industrial equipment, household appliances, power lines and electro-medical equipment. Ten groups of three field workers each have been assigned to Newark and surrounding Essex county. Five groups are equipped with the latest in interference equipment.

Stalking the Prey

The static hunt proceeds as follows: armed with portable receiving sets, earphones and directional loop antennas the hunters move down the street (usually in a reported area of interference) until they receive the grinding mill, explosive or pulsating crashes that denote electrical interference. The crew moves nearer to its quarry up to its loudest point. When the noise begins to fade they retrace their steps. Finally returning to the point of loudest interference, the loop antenna points in the general direction of the electrical culprit.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the loop antenna points toward Jerry's Hash House indicating that the noise is coming from that direction. There may be a flashing sign in front of Jerry's place and the crew often can check the interference visually by checking the pulsations of the sign with the noise in their headphones.

It may be that Jerry is the owner of his restaurant or he may lease it from the owner of the building. In whatever case, it often happens that Jerry or the owner cannot be made to see that a little expenditure may aid hundreds of others to have quiet reception. That is part of a long education which must take place.

A separate WPA crew from the one which uncovered the noise visits the hash house and asks Jerry if it is all right for them to see if the sign is in working order. If permission is given, they inspect it for power leaks, short circuits and faulty installation. Having found the trouble they report it to the city electrical division in Newark which requests the owner to eliminate the cause of interference. If that does not bring results a local ordinance does. Generally an ordinance of this type comes under the same nuisance laws which can forbid radios to operate above a certain volume during the late evening hours.

Autos Affect Television

The greatest interference which will come to television may be caused by automobile ignition. Television is ignitions. In fact, the high frequencies, which though they are less susceptible to natural static are nevertheless affected by the high frequencies generated by automobile ignitions. In fact, the high frequency spectrum is affected to a marked degree by automobile electrical systems. There is a general body of opinion which believes that when television becomes popular ignition suppressors may be standard equipment on automobiles. If the automobile manufacturers do not see this problem beforehand it is believed that the television public annoyed by reception of pictures in the future may resort to legislative halls to rid themselves of interference.

In England the interference committee, which includes representatives of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Post Office and the radio industry, adopted a standard of interference. The agreed objective was that there should be a difference of 40 decibels (electrical sound units) between the wanted signal and the interfering, or static signal. The committee also recommended the use of instruments to determine the amount of interference caused by electrical apparatus.

The types of apparatus cited by the committee in England for interference elimination included elevators, trolley buses and trams, household appliances, small electrical motors on commercial premises, neon signs, power plant rectifiers and electro-medical apparatus. The committee also recommended legislation to deal with cases where the voluntary elimination of interference was refused.

The British Post Office receives about 40,000 complaints annually and in about 5 per cent of interference cases the owners refuse to meet the cost of suppressing apparatus. It is to cover these recalcitrant ones that legislation is advocated. Progressively the commmttee recommend that all new apparatus should be fitted during manufacture against interference.

Shortwave

Station WIXAL, Boston

Friday, Oct. 23

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.45m, 11.79meg.
7:15-8:15 p. m.—Hobbies for the Business Man, the Hobby of Stamp Collecting, the Collector of Old Glass, the Hobby of Music, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—The Nation's Highways, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8:45 p. m.—The American Indian, 49.67m, 6.04meg.

Saturday, Oct. 24

5:15-6 p. m.—The Standard of Living Through the Ages, the Story of Past Civilizations, Some Glimpses of a World of the Future, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," 25.45m, 11.79meg.
6:30 p. m.—Basic English: Life Begins at 4 a. m., 25.45m, 11.79meg.
6:45 p. m.—A Review of Current Books, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Sunday, Oct. 25

5:15 p. m.—American Football: Early Development, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
5:30 p. m.—A Sciencecast, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
5:45 p. m.—The Musical Review, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
6 p. m.—The World's Week in Review, Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
6:15 p. m.—A Travelscript—Geneva, 49.67m, 6.04meg.

Monday, Oct. 26

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," 25.45m, 11.79meg.
7 p. m.—A Course in Modern Radio, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8 p. m.—Instruction in the Morse International Telegraphic Code, 49.67m, 6.04meg.

Tuesday, Oct. 27

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.45m, 11.79meg

Wednesday, Oct. 28

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News. 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Thursday, Oct. 29

6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News. 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Friday, Oct. 30

p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.45m, 11.79meg.
p. m.—The Listeners' Mail Bag. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
:15 p. m.—Travelogue—London. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
7:30 p. m.—The Shakespeare Memorial. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—English Castles. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8 p. m.—The Music of England. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—The Nation's Highways. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
8:45 p. m.—The American Indian. 49.67m, 6.04meg.

Saturday, Oct. 31

5 p. m.—The Listeners' Mail Bag. 25.45m, 11.79meg.
5:15 p. m.—The American Electoral System. 25.45m, 11.79meg.
5:30 p. m.—Thumb-Nail Sketches of the Candidates, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
5:45 p. m.—Eventful Days in the History of American Elections. 25.45m, 11.79meg.
6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.45m, 11.79meg.
6:30 p. m.—Lesson in Basic English: Electing a Foreign Language. 49.67m, 6.04meg.
6:45 p. m.—A Review of Current Books. 49.67m, 6.04meg.

Landon Misquoted Cattle Import Data, Department Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Economists of the Department of Agriculture challenged statistics in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's speech in Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday dealing with cattle imports under the Hull trade agreement. Governor Landon centered attention on Mexican cattle declaring "in the first nine months of this year more than 20,000 cattle have been imported into the Southwest. These imports have deprived you of a broader domestic market and better prices."

Farm experts retorted here today that total imports of Mexican cattle in the first eight months of 1936 were actually 135,061 head, as compared to 171,999 head in the corresponding period last year. Figures for the first "nine months" were not available, they said. Mr. Landon's reference to "20,000 cattle," it was said, obviously referred only to cattle brought in at reduced duty under the Hull quota, and ignored the six times larger quantity of cattle brought in in the same period without benefit of the trade agreement reduction.

Actually, imports of this type of cattle greatly decreased to the United States in the past year with the result that total imports of all cattle from Mexico were only about 75 per cent of last year, contrary to the reverse implication carried in Governor Landon's attack.

Lutherans by Vote Avoid Social Issues

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—Clinging tenaciously to a basic church belief dating back to Martin Luther, convention delegates of the United Lutheran church yesterday stopped efforts of liberal leaders to force a stand on social and economic issues.

Twice the convention nearly receded from the conviction that the teaching of internal purity was the work of the church and that external regulation was a state problem—but both times a thundering vote of conservatives defeated liberal measures.

"We reaffirm our conviction that it is the task of the church to proclaim principle, and to be concerned about root causes rather than symptoms of moral evil in society," the convention voted in approving with but one major change a report of the committee on moral and social welfare . . . so that we may not be tempted to substitute legalistic regulation of life for the power of the gospel in our efforts to make society Christian."

Heading the liberal drive for a definite church stand on social and economic conditions regarded by conservatives as beyond the province of the church were W. H. Hager of Lancaster, Penna., who withdrew from the committee on social and moral welfare because of the nature of its report; Dr. O. F. Blackwelder of Washington, D. C., and Attorney Heiby Ungerer of Rochester, N. Y. Peace, a study of economic conditions, and total abstinence from intoxicants were issues upon which the liberals centered their drive.

Bit of Old London Designed In Store Arcade at Perth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—A bit of old London is coming to Perth. Certain of the funds held by several of the mining companies with which Claude de Bernales is associated have been invested in city freehold property, one of the most notable purchases being a strip of land which runs through the central city block, and subdivides some of the oldest building land in the city, between St. George's Terrace and Hay street.

Some months ago during a visit to Australia, Mr. de Bernales surprised property owners in Perth by purchasing the strip of land for £75,000. His announcement at the time that new shop and office buildings would be erected did not prepare the professional and business interests of Perth for his later statement that the new erection will be at a cost of not less than £75,000 and would be carried out in early Elizabethan style. The work will be finished in a year.

Room for 54 Shops

The type of structure chosen is an arcade of 370 feet in length and providing for 54 shops. To be known as "London Arcade" the architectural work has been prepared by Bernard Evans of Melbourne.

The arcade will be 18 feet wide and will embrace three stories. The St. George's Terrace entrance will be timbered in its architectural treatment with fumed jarrah and will harmonize in the rest of the period design which includes gargoyles, grotesques and masks. Similar treatment will be adopted in the Hay street frontage.

Copies of Famous Clocks

Each hour, above the doorway on the Terrace entrance, will be a re-enactment of the slaying of the dragon by St. George. The operating clock is to cost £4000. Over the Hay street front, will be another clock of similar cost representing Gog and Magog.

Imposing features of the elevations to the thoroughfares are the wrought iron gates of period type. Even the shop signs are to be in wrought iron escutcheons.

In the interior treatments the most modern amenities have been provided, built-in refrigeration being one of the most advanced features. An air-conditioning plant will be the first in this State. It is intended as far as possible to use material of local manufacture.

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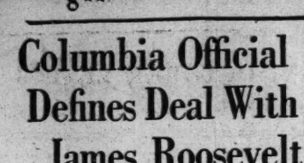

LET US SHOW YOU THE SHOE THAT DECEIVES THE EYE » » »

YOUR REGULAR SIZE WITH INVISIBLE *Extra width*

PENHURST—Proclaimed everywhere as a style leader in low heeled shoes. In black and brown kid. $10.

DECEPTIVE to the eye, flattering to the foot—Free Tread Shoes by Wilbur Coon are slim, slenderizing, modish . . . give barefoot freedom. By a miracle in design, these shoes provide added room for ball and toes—yet, so cleverly has the forepart been designed, they appear no wider than the shoes you are wearing!

Matched to the mode of the hour, Free Tread Shoes allow your feet to rest in a *normal* position—level with the sole. No bunching up, no cramping—you enjoy, in Free Tread Shoes, a wealth of comfort . . . walk, stand, run with perfect freedom.

Free Tread Shoes are fitted at five points by experts, the arch firmly supported, the heel snugly enclosed, the waist securely encased . . . every variation of your foot is custom-fitted. You really get a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. And—to match the vogue of low heels—you can choose one of four heel heights. Yet every model is trim and attractive.

NEWPORT—Wide one-straps are "smart." And the smartly dressed woman will appreciate their comfort too. In black and brown. $10.

ROSEDALE—A semi-dress six eyelet oxford combining a world of comfort with a slenderizing appearance. In blue, black and brown kid. $10.

Stop in for a leisurely try-on at any of the stores listed below. Let Wilbur Coon fitters show you this miracle in design. See how your feet, in Free Tread Shoes, can enjoy barefoot freedom . . . yet look as slender—as gay and chic as ever! All styles, $10.

FREE TREAD SHOES FIT NOT ONLY (1) LENGTH, (2) WIDTH, BUT ALSO, (3) WAIST, (4) INSTEP AND (5) HEEL

FREE TREAD SHOES *by Wilbur Coon*

Made by W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.—N. Y. Office, 47 West 34th St., Wisc. 7-6588

These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes available, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Asbury Park, N. J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Batter's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Sutphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—Troll Bros., 400 Central Ave., 647 Newark Ave.
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc., 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Boston Shoe Store, 182 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nefsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schanectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lytch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N. J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N. W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington—Quality Shoe Store, 3rd and Market St.
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Mens. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reinsberg, 19 S. George St.

Enjoy Barefoot Freedom In Free Tread Shoes

FREE TREAD SHOES *by Wilbur Coon*

Baltimore comes to Dalsheimer because Free Tread Shoes deserve expert fitting.

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WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU SAY

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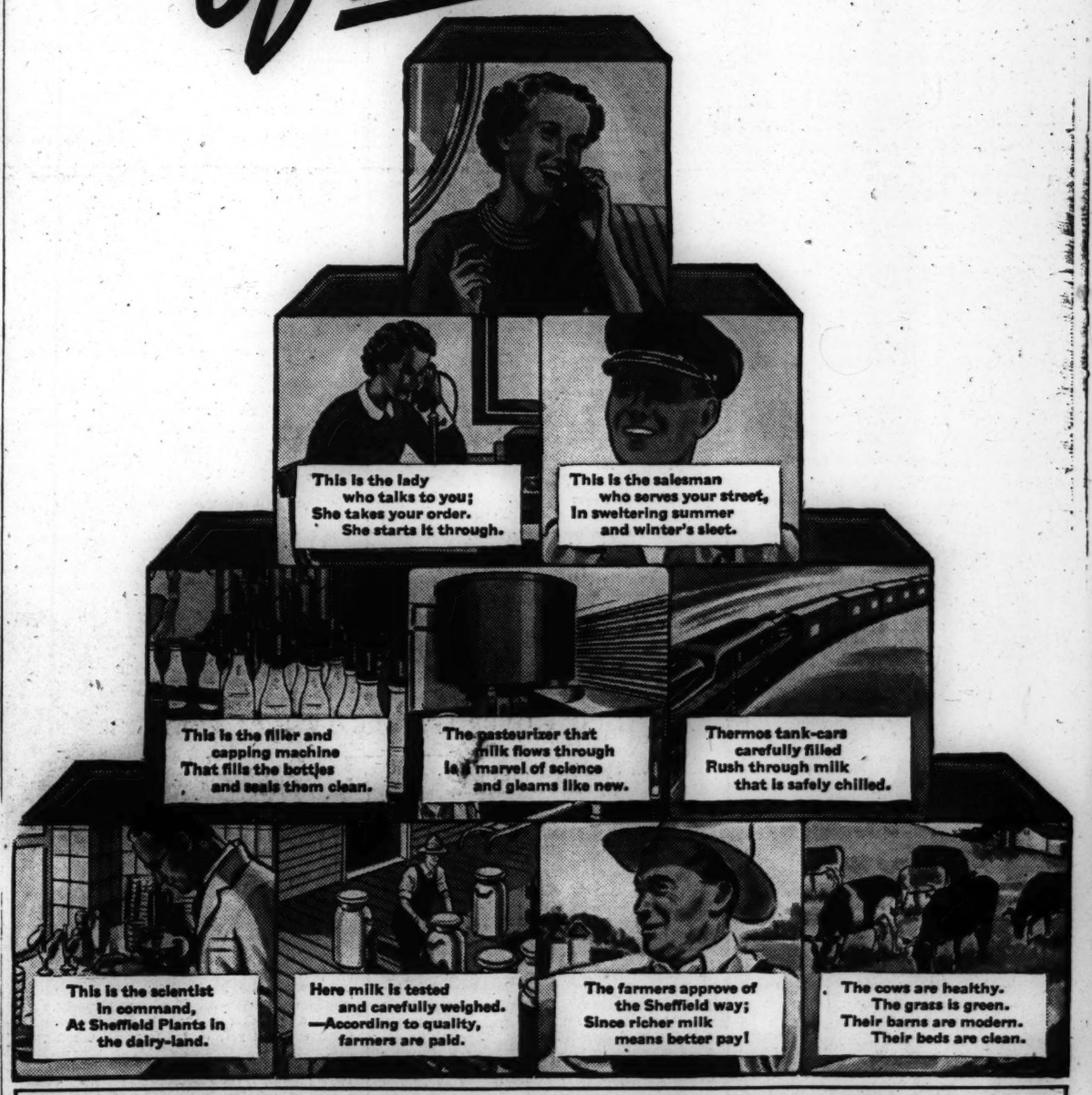
This is the lady who talks to you; She takes your order. She starts it through.
This is the salesman who serves your street, In sweltering summer and winter's sleet.
This is the filler and capping machine That fills the bottles and seals them clean.
The pasteurizer that milk flows through Is a marvel of science and gleams like new.
Thermos tank-cars carefully filled Rush through milk that is safely chilled.
This is the scientist in command, At Sheffield Plants in the dairy-land.
Here milk is tested and carefully weighed. —According to quality, farmers are paid.
The farmers approve of the Sheffield way; Since richer milk means better pay!
The cows are healthy. The grass is green. Their barns are modern. Their beds are clean.

That, briefly, is the story of Sheffield SEALECT MILK. It does not begin to tell the whole truth about modern laboratories, inspectors, bottle sterilization, and the hundreds of expensive safeguards that lie behind every bottle of this rich, delicious milk. But it may help to explain why milk prices are not the same as in the days when dairy herds grazed on Manhattan Island, and "just plain milk" was ladled from a big can into the customer's earthen pitcher.

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Sealtest

Stock Quotations Page 14 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1936

Haigis Directs Attack on Hurley; Industrial Leaders Call for Unity

Boston Today

Haigis Strikes At His Opponent

Hurling 28 charges at Charles F. Hurley, his Democratic opponent, John W. Haigis, Republican nominee, today climaxed his campaign for the governorship in a rally at the GOP headquarters on Washington street.

"During this campaign," Mr. Haigis said, "I have made definite charges against my opponent, charges supported by clear, definite facts. I have publicly called upon him to speak out and inform the voters as to the truth or falsity of these charges. What is his record on this, 'the record' on which he asks the voters to raise him to the high office of Governor? Evasion, a slippery evasion. Evasion is always the shield, the armor of one who cannot and dares not answer.

"Today, I propose to summarize these charges—once again to give him the opportunity to drop his shield, to shed his armor of evasion, to come out in the open and deny, if he can, these charges."

Highlights of Mr. Haigis's charges were:

"I charge that Edmund L. Dolan, the discredited city treasurer of Curley, his confederate and henchman, is a close and intimate friend of Mr. Hurley.

"I charge that the official court records of the Suffolk Superior Court show that you, Mr. Hurley, as State Treasurer were one of the three principal customers of Dolan's illegal and 'fraudulent scheme,' Legal Securities.

"I charge that these same records show that you, as State Treasurer, were one of the only three customers of Legal Securities from whom profits were derived.

"I charge that you, as State Treas-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Apples the Topic Of Essay Contest

Massachusetts apples preferred, theme for this State's pomology essayists, will draw 13 cash awards totaling $400 if written to suit the judges.

As part of a drive to present the better quality of Massachusetts apples to the consuming public, Commissioner Howard H. Murphy, State Department of Agriculture, announced today the essay contest on "Why I Prefer Massachusetts Apples."

All essays must be received at the State House, Boston, not later than noon, Nov. 9. The contest enters its final week Oct. 30, the beginning of National Apple Week. The manuscripts are not to exceed 500 words.

This year's crop of apples in Massachusetts, of unusually high quality, is of itself expected to increase consumption, and spur the quills of Bay State's apple penmen.

239 Licenses Suspended in Day

Yesterday Registrar Frank A. Goodwin celebrated his birthday. Receiving congratulations, he said he felt so good that he would suspend at least 100 automobile licenses during the day. He did better than that.

Adding up the list, it was found today that the total reached 239—30 on liquor charges, 71 for speeding, 107 on complaints of local and state police, and 31 for faulty equipment.

"A grand day," smiled the registrar.

Three Tech Men Win British Medal

Award of the British Royal Photographic Society's annual medal has been made to Prof. Harold E. Edgerton, Kenneth J. Germeshausen and Herbert E. Grier of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for their achievements in high-speed photography.

On display at the society's exhibition in London, in the section devoted to technical applications of photography, are the latest pictures of humming birds in flight made by the trio.

By means of the high-speed process developed at the institute it is possible, using a new type of light, to take stop-motion photographs at the remarkable speed of one-hundred thousandth of a second. These pictures have attracted wide attention in both the United States and Europe.

The recipients of the medal, all of whom are graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are members of the staff in electrical engineering.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued mild early tonight; followed by increasing cloudiness; Thursday showers, becoming colder toward night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, showers in north portion, slightly warmer on the coast tonight. Thursday probably rain and colder.

Vermont: Rain probable tonight and Thursday; cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday showers followed by colder in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds; increasing cloudiness tonight, probably showers Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	76	Minneapolis	28	46
Chicago	60	68	New Orleans	70	82
Denver	32	44	New York	60	74
Helena	34	48	Norfolk	64	74
Jacksonville	72	82	Philadelphia	58	76
Kansas City	62	84	St. Louis	66	84
Los Angeles	60	70	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	76	86	Washington	58	80

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 21
B—Maximum, Oct. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:49 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:38 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

Boston Today

Social Security Data in Libraries

BOSTONIANS who are puzzled by provisions of the New Deal's Social Security Act may find answers to their questions at the Public Library in Copley Square, where all official publications of the Social Security Board were today placed on file.

Not only in Boston, however, has this information been made public. According to a statement from John Pearson, New England regional director for the board, all principal libraries in his region have been supplied with the files.

Mr. Pearson pointed out that next Jan. 1, more than 1,500,000 New Englanders will come under the old-age benefits provisions of the act. Publications supplied to libraries contain complete information on this subject, as well as on unemployment compensation and the act's provisions for aid to needy aged and dependent children.

Need of Mechanics In Aviation Urged

One answer to unemployment—become an aviation mechanic—was brought to Boston by Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, head of the Air Transport Association of America and as such "tsar" of the air lines, who speaks today before the regular Rotary Club luncheon meeting at the Statler.

"Technical progress in air transportation is so rapid," Colonel Gorrell said, "that it is anticipated that there will be a demand for additional trained personnel in the air transportation industry within a period of six months or a year."

Colonel Gorrell also gave a "tip to the wise." Said he, "The type of individual needed for the air transport industry must be not only mechanically minded but of the caliber and intelligence to expand with the industry." He urged those who, even though they have specialized in some subject such as stress analysis, drafting or other engineering subjects, not to despite starting in as a skilled mechanic. The job first is more important; the specialization comes later, he said.

For young high school graduates who cannot afford a college education, Colonel Gorrell advised courses in any one of the half dozen government-approved schools, most of which co-ordinate their courses to the needs of the aviation industry. "Acquire a background of aviation and specialize in some branch which appeals, such as sheet metal work, welding, engine overhaul, instrument work, radio maintenance, and your chances of continuing with the industry are good," he said. The Government military aviation services, he concluded, are also absorbing skilled men who would be normally available to private air industry.

Illegal Alcohol Seller Fined $1000

A $1000 fine for conspiring to receive, sell, and distribute tax unpaid alcohol was imposed today in the Federal Court, Boston, on Murdoch Goldin of Roxbury.

The fine paid by Goldin is thought to be the largest decreed in this court since repeal of the 18th Amendment.

According to Felix Pallis, assistant supervisor of the alcohol tax unit, Goldin had two distilleries, one legitimate, in 1934. From the illegal distillery, agents seized 2000 gallons of alcohol of the kind Goldin had been distributing to drug stores all over New England.

Alcohol is taxable at $3.80 a gallon, and, according to the estimate of Mr. Pallis, the Government was cheated out of approximately $100,000. Goldin received suspended sentence of a year and a day. He was placed on probation for two years.

Fall River Pickets To Go If Mills Take All Strikers Back

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary Edward F. Doolan of the United Textile Workers announced today the union would withdraw pickets from the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates plant, near which a disturbance occurred last night, if the company would allow workers to return "without discrimination."

Mr. Doolan said the pickets were posted yesterday when mill officials declined to give assurance they would accept recommendations of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and re-employ operatives who had been on strike two weeks.

The union, Mr. Doolan added, showed its good faith when it accepted the board's recommendations and voted Monday to end the strike, pending an investigation by the board.

Meanwhile mill officials announced a conference was being held between officials and counsel for the company to determine its policy. The latter previously had given assurance, union officials said, that he would ask the company to accept the board's recommendations.

Boston Today

Industries Call For Co-operation

"Given wise and far-seeing leadership in government and business, unparalleled days of prosperity are ahead," Col. C. M. Chester, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation, told members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at their 21st annual industrial conference at the Copley Plaza today.

"All concerned—government and business, labor and capital—must work together unselfishly for a common end," he said.

This note of co-operation was repeated and emphasized in other addresses—particularly in the fields of employer responsibility and "employee education" in industry. Men

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Revenue Agent Retiring Soon

After 17 years of seeing other persons off for Europe and the West Indies, Timothy J. Murphy, a familiar figure on the wharves of the Boston water front, is going to have a "bon voyage" celebration of his own—and "sail" for Natick, Mass.

Since 1919, Mr. Murphy, as internal revenue agent, has had charge of checking outgoing passengers to make sure they had sailing permits showing that their income taxes had been paid to date. Prior to 1922, all persons sailing were required to "see Mr. Murphy" at the dock. Since that year, only aliens have been required to have this type of permit.

Tomorrow, he will be tendered a "bon voyage" reception at the Parker House, office associates arranging a banquet and presentation for him, before he retires from federal service on Oct. 31. A native of Natick, he has resided there all his life. Before entering federal service in July, 1918, he had been an auditor and bookkeeper for private companies.

Curley Criticizes Sentence of Girls

Learning yesterday that three Lowell girls were sentenced to serve five-year terms in Sherborn Reformatory when found guilty of stealing milk, Governor Curley announced that when the Executive Council meets tomorrow he will recommend full pardon.

The Governor took occasion to criticize the sentence of 75-year-old Judge Frederic A. Fisher of the Lowell District Court, who presided at the trial. "They say," commented the Governor, "that he takes a chessboard to the courtroom with him and this may be the reason for his action. Possibly he was not able to make a jump."

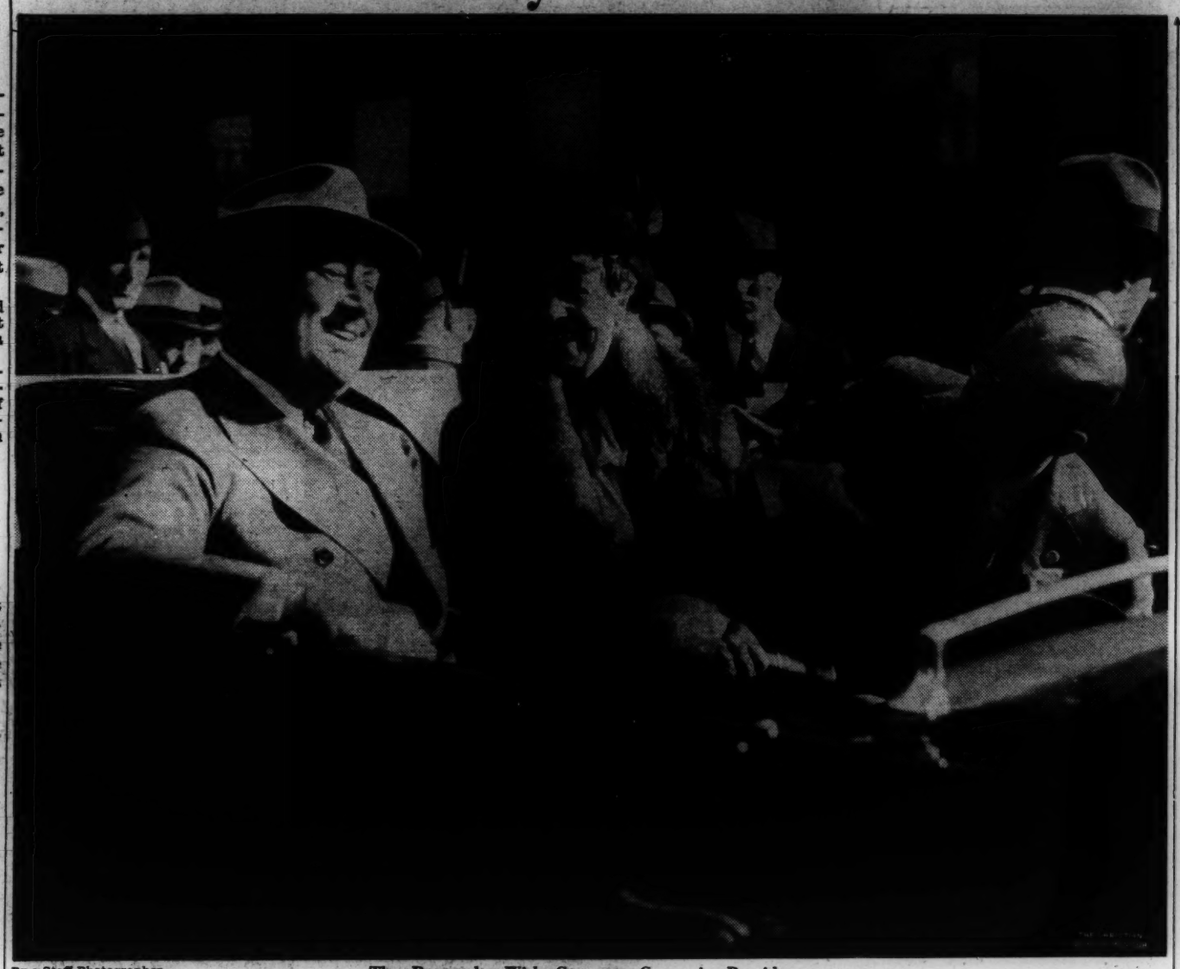
Publishers' Agent To Consult Critics

To Boston, a few days after the election, will come book publisher MacMillan's vice-president, H. S. Latham, in search of material.

In behalf of his company, Mr. Latham, on Nov. 6 and 7, will interview and consult critics of this city. His stop here is part of a short trip to talk with those in various cities who are instrumental in making book opinion.

Mr. Latham will be available for consultation with authors during his two-day stay at the Parker House. Best-sellers have been the result of a similar jaunt taken by Mr. Latham, notably "Gone With the Wind."

Cheering Bay State Crowds Greet Roosevelt As His Motorcade Moves Swiftly Toward Boston; Governor Curley Rides With the Chief Executive



By a Staff Photographer — The Roosevelts With Governor Green in Providence

Thousands Gather at the Stopping Points on the Ride From Providence

Governor Greeted By a 'Hello, Jim'

Brief Speeches on Way to Culminate in Boston and Worcester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOTORCADE IN MASSACHUSETTS, Oct. 21 — Swinging through double lanes of cheering Bay Staters while shrilling factory whistles and police sirens mingled with shouts and cheers in a veritable cacophony of sound, President Roosevelt today cheerfully whizzed toward historic Boston Common and a major effort to win New England's 41 electoral votes.

Riding beside the President, holding tightly to the only silk hat in the procession, was Gov. James M. Curley. On his face he wore a smile almost as broad as that famous one of the President himself.

Endorses Curley

This seemed to settle any doubt that the President might in some way signify to Massachusetts that Mr. Curley's senatorial ambitions did not carry his whole-hearted endorsement. Tenor of the meeting between the two men was set by the President when he stepped off the train in Providence. "Hello, Jim!" the President exclaimed, "how are you? I'm glad to see you."

Scheduled to speak from the ball field on the Common at 4:15, the President was understood to be prepared to denounce the handicapping of New England industry by Republicans with high tariff walls.

On Mills Moving to South

He was also understood to be ready to score so-called absentee landlordism, which has been considered a New England failing and to dwell on the geographical variations in wages which the President has said are responsible for sending small New England industries to other parts of the United States. This might be illustrated by the 20 per cent lower wages in the South for textile workers.

The President, it was presumed by some in his party, might point to his claims that the New Deal has raised wage and living standards in some other parts of the United States, thereby allegedly restoring competitive possibilities to New England.

He might also stress his assertions that the New Deal had attacked monopolies and concentrated wealth.

That he was prepared to claim credit for reciprocal trade agreements in this section that is at once interested in foreign trade and protective agreements was also assumed.

70,000 Expected

A crowd of about 70,000 was expected by Boston Park officials to be on hand to welcome the President. The weather was clear, warm and ideally suited for a big turnout.

By 10 this morning there were 100 people around the ball park, apparently waiting for the President. Shortly after noon there were about 250 persons. They spent their time inspecting the elaborate 70-foot ramp specially built so the President may have his car driven right up on it.

Mr. Roosevelt, according to veteran political observers on the tour, set a precedent in campaigning by leaving his special train behind in Providence and setting forth over the mellow hills and dales of old New England, now clad in fall foliage, in a long and impressive automobile caravan.

From the train, the President was driven out on the broad plaza overlooking Capitol Hill in Providence. A crowd estimated at 25,000 was gathered below and heard the President tell them that they were "more important than machines" and that the "material resources of America should serve the human resources of America."

Not Be Allowed

In thus opening his New England campaign, the President also declared the American people should not be allowed again to "be regimented by selfish minorities into bankruptcies and bread lines."

The kind of prosperity sought, he asserted, was that which would assure every American family safety of home, old age, savings and employment.

Mentioning the Constitution in his brief speech, the President pointed out that Rhode Island did not ratify that document until two years after it had gone into effect.

Governor Curley, his top hat conspicuous, stood near the President's automobile. He was guarded by brightly clad Massachusetts State Troopers in blue and gold uniforms. A small group applauded the Governor as he stepped out on the plaza.

Negro Sought Hand

As the President was slowly driven away an elderly Negro stepped close to the car and pleaded,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Providence Address

A Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, accompanying President Roosevelt on his New England trip, discusses the implications of the Providence speech: Page 1.

Yale Professor Charges Dropping To Liberal Views

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (AP)—A Yale University Divinity School professor's charge that his contract as a member of the faculty had not been renewed "because of my economic opinions" was countered today by a statement from Dr. James Rowland Angell, university president, that the "budgetary situation in the university" was the sole reason for allowing the contract to lapse.

The professor, Jerome Davis, is president of the American Federation of Teachers and a nationally known liberal. He also holds the chairmanship of the National Religion and Labor Foundation and the presidency of the Eastern Sociological Conference.

He has been an associate professor at the Divinity School since 1927, and his present contract is due to expire next June.

President Angell said the budgetary situation had forced Yale to allow the contracts of several other professors in addition to Dr. Davis to lapse.

"No abridgement of academic freedom or liberty of speech is involved in this case," he said.

Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Divinity School said that "while Dr. Davis has done very fine work along certain lines, we felt that his work as a whole, and his teachings, were very uneven."

Dr. Davis was asked if he expected the American Federation of Teachers to take action in his case.

"I don't know," he replied, "but I think so."

Providence Hears President

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's talk at Providence:

I am standing on the steps of the Capitol of a State so independent that it did not ratify the Constitution of the United States until two years after it was in effect. Around me lies the most highly industrial and densely populated state in the country.

I could speak to no people who better understand the interdependence of modern economic life.

I have said that what the present National Administration has tried to do was to adjust statecraft to reality—the reality of 48 states which have agreed to live together in a machine age.

When this Administration came to Washington March 4, 1933, the machine of our national economy had completely broken down. For 12 years it had been neglected by those who believed that machines did not need tending. We tried to rebuild that machine, to modernize it and to turn on the purchasing power.

Biggest Peace-Time Job

It was the biggest peace-time job ever attempted. It called for energy in a hundred directions at once, for imagination, for willingness to face facts.

Because it was a modern machine it needed money in circulation to get it going and keep it going. Therefore, we had to obtain purchasing power for the farmer, work for the unemployed, loans to industry, safety and courage for banks.

How much did we spend? Enough to get results—enough to be sure not to fail. There would have been no second chance if we had failed once.

You and I are used to venturing capital to gain profits. And in these three and a half years our venture has succeeded.

Prosperity measured in dollars is coming back. There are none among you to deny it. But there is a higher measure for prosperity—the measure of permanency—the measure of security.

New Kind of Prosperity

We seek not the prosperity of 1929 but the kind which will mean to every American family an assurance of safety of the home, safety of old age, safety of savings, safety of employment.

You have been told of regimentation. I am opposed to the kind of regimentation under which you labored and suffered in the days of the false prosperity and in the days of the great depression.

We believe that people are even more important than machines. We believe that the material resources of America should serve the human resources of America.

We will not again allow people to be regimented by selfish minorities into bankruptcies and breadlines.

I wish that on this visit I might stay longer. But I know Rhode Island, its cities, its farms, its waters and its valleys. I carry to you the same message I have given in the West and in the South—you are a vital and necessary part of a united whole. Your Federal Government seeks your well-being for your own sake and for the sake of your sister states.

Party Stalwarts Switching Camps In R. I. Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—Rhode Island voters are treated to the unusual political picture of veteran Democratic office-holders running for election on the Republican ticket, and well-known Republicans seeking Democratic favor.

The example most commented on is found in Woonsocket where Mayor Felix A. Toupin, six years Democratic chief executive of the spindle city and Democratic lieutenant governor during the 1922 filfbuster, seeks re-election on the G. O. P. slate. He will be opposed by City Clerk Joseph A. Pratt on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Pratt has been an active member of the Woonsocket G. O. P. for years.

When Mayor Toupin learned that he did not have enough votes to obtain the Democratic nomination again he went into the Republican convention and defeated Mr. Pratt by a five-vote margin. City Clerk Pratt, following the Toupin example, then went into the Democratic convention and was the unanimous choice of the former followers of the Mayor.

In Pawtucket George G. Morin, 18 years a member of the school committee as a Republican, is seeking the office as a Democrat.

In Providence Alderman John H. Conaty, a Democratic ward leader for 20 years, is seeking a seat in the city conucil as a Republican. In the same city Represntative Angelo Adamo, a member of the North End Democrat Club, is running for the council as a Republican.

The candidates say that their change in politics is not due to any features of the "New Deal" but due to the "raw deal" which they claim they have received from city and state Democratic and Republican leaders.

President Coming, Old Elm Removed

AS A final touch in preparations for the President's speech on the Common this afternoon, Park Commissioner William P. Long had an old elm at the corner of Charles and Beacon streets pulled down today.

He said that secret service men and park employees had been over every inch of the ground and had found the tree partly weakened at the bottom, so he had decided to remove it lest it crash while the President was speaking.

Commissioner Long estimated that the largest crowd since Lindbergh came to Boston in 1927 would throng the Common today. Some 70,000 saw Lindbergh.

'Victory' Dinner at $25 a Plate Brings a Lot of Head Scratching

The sum of $25 is a rather tidy little amount to pay for a dinner, especially if one is a federal civil service employee accustomed to debating between the cafeteria's 30-cent meat pie and the 35-cent liver and bacon.

But, on the other hand, there may be times when it would be politic to spend $25 as a sort of job insurance, especially if your name with $25 written after it is down on the list of the wife of a man who might have something to say about said job.

Roosevelt Dinner

Maybe that was why several hundred customs employees with civil service ratings were today indecisively fingering invitations to attend a Roosevelt Victory Dinner at the Copley Plaza Saturday night with covers at $25 apiece. The invitations bore the name, among others, of Mrs. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

What to do about these "invitations" was a principal topic of conversation down in offices under the big tower today. The employees don't receive such billet-doux every day. As a matter of fact, the most veteran of employees couldn't recall a similar incident today. Since the civil service began, it has been a more or less strictly enforced rule that such employees were exempt from politics.

Rigidly Barred

In fact, civil service employees are specifically and rigidly barred from participating in politics.

"Why, just the other night," said one such employee today, "I was offered $5 to clang the cymbals on a campaign truck, but I turned it down because of the rules."

Even campaign buttons are not comme il faut in the Custom House. Employees may vote and that is about all they can do and still stay within the strict letter of the civil service rules.

Would attendance at such a banquet with its concomitant donation comprise political activity? That

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

President's Wife Escapes Escort, Breakfasts in Railroad Restaurant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS, Oct. 21—Cynosure of all eyes, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared to enjoy the drive through southern Massachusetts' fading fall foliage today. The day was bright, the air aromatic with the pungent smell of burning leaves.

In Providence this morning she caused a flurry of excitement when she escaped her escort of White House Secret Service attachés, cancelled arrangements for a meal at the Biltmore Hotel and breakfasted privately with a secretary and a newspaper woman in the station restaurant.

She recalled the many times past that she had sat on the high stools at the station lunchroom and had a bite with the late Louis McHenry Howe, former intimate and secretary to the President. Mr. Howe was a resident of Fall River and the Roosevelts for many years had a summer cottage at near-by Marion.

Mrs. Roosevelt was looking forward this morning to the party's scheduled luncheon stop at the old Delano homestead in Fairhaven. The President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, arrived in Providence last night and journeyed to Fairhaven where she planned to preside over today's family luncheon in the gray, frame building. It was built by a sea captain and the President's mother spent many of her girlhood summers there.

Besides the President and his wife and mother, covers were laid for Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, and for Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a tailored pinstripe suit of navy blue, a burgundy-colored hat and silver fox furs.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Hedda Gabler," by Hendrik Ibsen. Starring Madame Nasimova. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Hamlet," starring Leslie Howard. 8.

Movies

MODERN—"Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 5:48, 9:25. Also "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

EXETER—"State Fair," with Will Rogers and Janet Gaynor. 2:15, 5:25, 8. Also "Pepper," featuring Jane Withers and Irvin S. Cobb. 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Hot Money," with Ross Alexander and Beverly Roberts. Also "Moonlight Murder."

MEMORIAL—"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini.

BOSTON—"The Big Game," with James Gleason and June Travis. 10:45 a. m., 1:04, 4:30, 7:51, 10:30. Stage: Ken Maynard, cowboy star, with his horse Tarzan. Also "Frontier Follies." Tomorrow: "Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family.

Stage: "Scandals of 1937," with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton. 2:45, 6, 9:05. Also "Personal Maid's Secret." 1:35, 4:55, 8.

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1:22, 4, 6:35, 9:15. Paramount: 9:33 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Maraha Hunt and Robert Cummings.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Men in White." 1:30, 5, 8:15. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay," "Let's Go America," "Heart of the Sierras," "Barnyard Amateurs," "Gypsy Revels," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:14. Also "Murder in the Fleet," featuring Jean Parker and Robert Taylor. 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:30, 6:45, 10:06.

UPTOWN — "Stage Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Everything Is Thunder." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

Other Events

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — Three plays, "Penny & Fiewer," "Phantom Ship" and "The Good Old Days." High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"The Good Neighbor Policy," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with instrumental trio and play, "The Best Man." Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Landscape Paintings," guidance tour by Miss Magissah. 11 a. m.

CITY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk by Commander C. E. Bettle, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Gilbert, just returned from Spain after removing American citizens to neutral countries. 12:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Ballot Inspection In Maine Election Temporarily Halts

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 21 (AP)—Temporary discontinuance of inspection of ballots cast in Maine's Sept. 14 election was announced today by counsel for Gov. Louis J. Brann (D), defeated by a narrow margin for the seat held by United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R).

Resumption of the inspection, said John D. Clifford, counsel for the Governor, would be determined by "reports from various sections of our State which warrant investigation."

Official returns showed Senator White re-elected by 4648 votes. Mr. Clifford claimed inspection of approximately 50,000 of the more than 313,000 ballots cast in the election reduced Senator White's margin to less than 4000.

A statement issued by Mr. Clifford, a U. S. district attorney, follows:

"We have discontinued temporarily the inspection of ballots cast for United States Senator in Maine.

"The ballots in several counties have been inspected and counted. There remain uninspected all of the ballots in the remaining 10 counties.

"According to our tabulations, which differ slightly with the tabulations of those representing Senator White, he is at this time apparently elected by a majority of less than 4000 votes in a total vote cast of over 313,000.

"We have received reports from various sections of our State which warrant an investigation. This will be commenced at once. Final determination of our future action must await the result of this inquiry."

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GOP Hurley Equipped for Treasurer

Long postal service and administration of affairs of Boston Postoffice, ended abruptly by the spoils system, makes him well-grounded for office for which Republicans have nominated him.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the third of eight articles presenting the political background of each of the major party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State and State Auditor. Tomorrow the candidacy of James M. Hurley, Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, will be considered. The two candidates for Attorney General were taken up on Monday and Tuesday.

President Roosevelt's refusal to continue career-man William E. Hurley as postmaster of Boston gave Mr. Hurley a powerful political issue. That political issue gave the Republican party the opportunity to draft Mr. Hurley as a candidate for State Treasurer with the major purpose of ripping to shreds the Roosevelt civil service tactics.

Most Massachusetts voters still remember the controversy which raged when reports were received from Washington that Mr. Hurley would not be reappointed. Business houses, newspapers and other organizations which do daily business through the Boston Post Office were appreciative of the postal service as operated here by Mr. Hurley, the first Boston postmaster to receive a 100 per cent rating from the postal inspection service.

Fell on Deaf Ears

They came to Mr. Hurley's defense but all the pleas for his retention fell on deaf Washington ears as Mr. Hurley was relieved of his duties under the executive order regarding the post which provided for an examination of the applicants, an examination for which the incumbent postmaster was ineligible.

The examination was taken by Peter F. Tague, political associate of Governor Curley and friend of President Roosevelt; Brig. Gen. Charles E. Cole, and James H. Brennan, a former member of the Governor's Council.

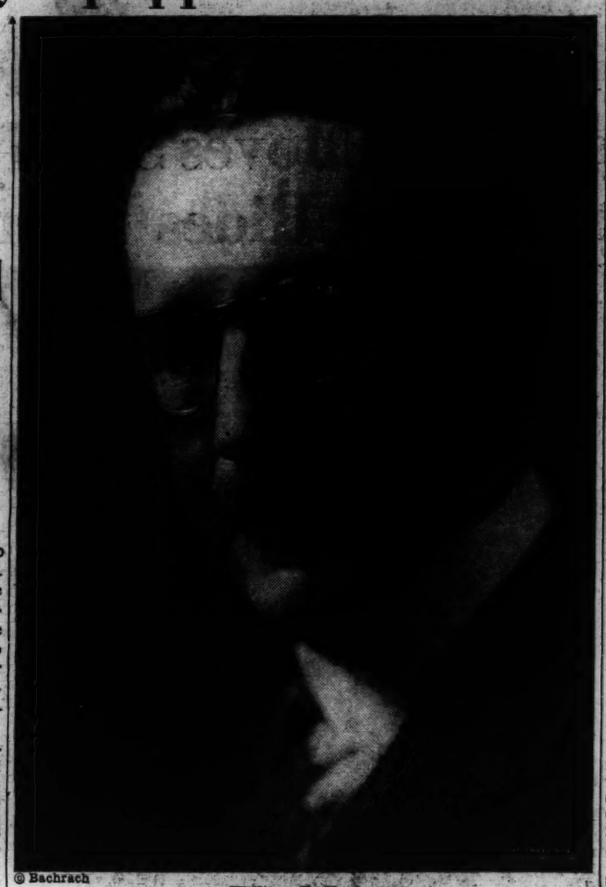
It will be remembered that Senator David I. Walsh (D) from Massachusetts supported Mr. Hurley for reappointment but his defense of Mr. Hurley was ignored completely as the $9000-a-year post was turned over to Mr. Tague.

Realized Possibilities

Practically as soon as Mr. Hurley was relieved of his duties Republicans realized his political possibilities, particularly since one of the main criticisms against the Roosevelt administration has been its attack upon civil service. Mr. Hurley was an example of the outcome of this attack.

Newspapers, Democratic and Republican alike, urged that Mr. Hurley be nominated by the Republicans. The endorsement of Mr. Hurley for State Treasurer at the Springfield pre-primary convention was the result.

Mr. Hurley is not the colorful personality one expects to find in a politician. In fact he is completely devoid of the usual political dash and fire. Thirty-seven years in the postal service evidently have toned down whatever color he might have had and made him a business man of the executive type.



© Bachrach

William E. Hurley

Tracking Bandits

Yet if the voter believes the postal service is devoid of exciting experiences, he is entirely wrong. During Mr. Hurley's service in the post office department, he, as an inspector, had the duty of tracking down bandits who had "cracked" post office safes. He figured in several important cases in the St. Louis and Chicago districts, although he was never forced to use his revolver.

Mr. Hurley was born in South Boston in 1874. He attended Boston schools, including Boston English High School. After attending Burdett College, Mr. Hurley began working as a supply clerk for a Congress street shoe manufacturer.

His postal service started in 1898 after he had successfully passed the examination for letter carrier. The letter carrier position was merely the first rung of the ladder for the man who entered the postal service because of the permanency of civil service employment. He had become annoyed at the periodic layoffs which are part of the shoe industry.

Postal Inspector

The next rung of the postal ladder Mr. Hurley climbed brought an appointment to the postal inspection service. He was the only one of 43 Massachusetts men to meet all the requirements and only one other man in New England qualified.

This appointment came in 1907. He remained a postal inspector until 1915. In December of that year he climbed closer to the top of the post office heap, when he was appointed assistant postmaster of Boston at the request of the then postmaster, William F. Murray. When the latter passed on in 1918, Mr. Hurley served as Acting Postmaster until 1920, when Roland M. Baker became postmaster.

In 1931 his long career service was rewarded in his elevation by President Hoover to the office of postmaster. As such he supervised the work of 6000 employees, was responsible for an annual pay roll of $12,000,000 and for a flow of $200,000,000 in values through his department. The Boston Postal district is comprised of 25 cities and towns.

Type for Treasurer

Without a doubt, his friends say, Mr. Hurley is the type of person who should handle the State Treasurer's office. His financial knowledge, they assert, gained while in the postal service, would serve him in good stead in the State Treasurer's office, where the official must supervise the investment of considerable money.

But Mr. Hurley is saying nothing of his qualifications as a business man, or financial expert. Rather he is devoting his entire campaign to an atatck upon the New Deal's lack of regard for the civil service.

The former Boston postmaster freely admits his first political steps were the result of his failure to obtain reappointment. Whatever success he gains in politics will be due entirely to that one act of the Administration.

People's Property

Mr. Hurley claims neither party has the right to use the post office department to build its political organization. Rather he views the post office department as the people's property, to be run for their benefit.

"The post office employees should serve the public which pays their salaries, not the politicians who use jobs as a means of repaying political debts or to build up overpowering machines," Mr. Hurley declared.

Under the present Administration, Mr. Hurley continued, patronage has been placed on a mass production basis, with civil service rules forgotten in the rush to provide jobs for the faithful. The drive even includes the jobs of elevator operators in federal buildings.

Viewed in Right Light

The Republican Hurley considers Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, the one candidate who considers the post office in the right light.

Governor Landon, he stated, has already announced he would not appoint John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, as Postmaster General, if elected. Appointment of the chairman as Postmaster is the usual policy, for in that way post office positions which are available are doled out to the faithful. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has served in both capacities at once in the Roosevelt Administration.

Important Point

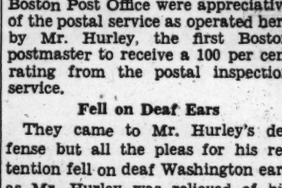
Mr. Hurley considers the Landon announcement one of the most important points in the entire campaign. He hailed as outstanding the Landon promise to appoint a business man as head of the post office department.

The presence of Mr. Hurley is counted upon by some Republicans to attract to the party some Irish-American support. It has been some years since an Irish-American has been on the Republican state ticket. This year, as far as racial balance is concerned the state ticket is perfect. And Mr. Hurley is one of the balancing units.

Mr. Hurley does not make a very vulnerable target at which the Democrats may aim. In fact, his record has proved a perfect shield against Democratic attacks.

Edgar M. Mills

FALL SMARTNESS



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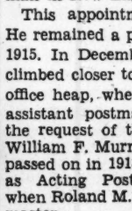

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Call for Unity In Industries Made by Chester

(Continued From Page 9)

of experience discussed taxation, transportation and current legislation as they affect industry.

In urging industry to build up its reputation with the public, Colonel Chester suggested that industry fairly and frankly recognize any mistakes of the past.

"On the integrity and wisdom of industry the happiness of many people depends," he said. "The story of business has never been fully told. We are apt to lose sight of the fact that employment has kept pace with population, and that national income has increased more rapidly than population and workers; that wages have gone up faster than prices, and that more machines mean more jobs and more wages.

"Let us review again and again this whole question of employee relationship and social security as most of us have been doing for some time and solve it in the light of reason and fair play. Let us maintain the proper balance between stockholder, employee, and consumer, in the distribution of our profit and the sharing of our loss; and do even-handed justice without fear or favor."

John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works in Worcester, spoke on "Education in Industry." He said the time has arrived when the employer, as a matter of definite business policy, should encourage and establish instruction courses for his employees on business and economics in general, and his own business in particular.

Attacks on business from various angles in the past few years, coupled with the feeling that exists in some quarters that the depression has been due in large measure to the failure of the American industrial system, and the confusion of thought in regard to technological progress, he declared, emphasize that it is only through educational courses, carefully planned and maintained as a definite policy of everyday business procedure, that these unfavorable impressions can be dissipated.

In developing this thought, Mr. Tinsley said the first essential to success in anything of this kind is that there should be between the employer and employee a full degree of mutual confidence. He pointed out that it is important that courses developed along these lines should be of such a character and the facts presented such as to show clearly the value of this work to the employee.

The employee must be made to feel that through educational courses the employer desires to establish a close degree of intelligent contact, and by the same token, a greater degree of mutual self interest. This, said the speaker, can only be developed through a greater knowledge of facts concerning business in general and, between each employer and his employees, a greater knowledge on the part of employees regarding details of the business heretofore considered to be confined exclusively to the management side.

Mr. Tinsley pointed out that in his own business, one of the largest textile machinery manufacturing concerns in the country, he has had educational courses of one sort or another, including business economics, conducted for upward of 20 years. The results show that the workers are interested in these courses and are eager to increase their knowledge, not only of the conditions affecting the business in which they are engaged, but business in general.

Other speakers during the day—introduced by Albert N. Murray, president of the A. I. M.—were Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation; Frank J. Wall, vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and former state Senator George L. Barnes, legislative counsel for the association.

Malcolm P. McNair, in charge of marketing and distribution at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, addressed the luncheon meeting. Harold F. Browne of the National Industrial Conference Board spoke on "Industrial Relations."

At the banquet this evening the speaker will be Charles P. Taft 2d.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Hedda Gabler"

ALLA NAZIMOVA brought her revival of "Hedda Gabler" to the Colonial Theater last night for an engagement extending through Saturday. A large audience lingered to applaud her warmly after the last curtain.

The tribute was thoroughly deserved. Mme. Nazimova is one of the great actresses of our time, and her impersonation of Hedda is on a par with her achievements in other Ibsen roles. Again we witness the complete assumption of a character through a mental grasp which renders all her technical means—superb as these are—subordinate and incidental. This Hedda is uncomfortably present in all her brooding egotism, vanity, boredom, idleness, maliciousness and sinister wit. We accept her behavior because we feel that we know her in all her meanness, selfishness and cruelty. A horrible and contemptible person, magnificently realized.

Since Mme. Nazimova acknowledges on the bill her responsibility for the direction, it is surprising that her support is so poor. Only McKay Morris, the Judge Brack, is adequate to his part. When he and Mme. Nazimova are playing together the spectator has the experience rare in the theater, of watching expert mental fencing. The two characters, equally vicious, understand each other perfectly. Their conversation as reproduced by these veteran players is a thing of thrust and parry, subtle in inflection, perfect in timing. This is the theater at its best.

Therefore it is doubly unfortunate that the rest of the cast is so unsatisfactory. Harry Ellerbe, a good actor who made an excellent Oswald in "Ghosts" last season, caricatures Tesman. George is a simple, honest, scholarly soul, but he is no simpering fool and it is a mistake to play him as one. Eliot Cabot's exterior style of acting is completely at variance with that of Mme. Nazimova. The melodramatic posturings of his Lovborg are out of key. The others are quite inadequate. Instead of throwing up by contrast the acting virtues of Mme. Nazimova and Mr. Morris, they detract from the total effect and destroy the unity of the performance.

L. A. S.

New York Dance Notes

THE Ballet Caravan, having prosperously toured the summer theaters and some of the colleges in New England, will present its first New York program in the Theresa Kaufman Auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street, on Saturday, Oct. 31, and offer a different program in the same place on the following day.

On Oct. 31, Carola Goya will open the series of Student Dance Recitals at the Washington Irving High School.

Marga Waldron, whose program at the Guild Theater is announced for the afternoon of Nov. 8, will present portrait sketches of girls representing different sections of the country and different periods of its history, using for the musical background authentic American compositions and folk tunes. "Southern Belle" and "Western Girl" are two of the new titles. "Suttee, a Hindu dramatic dance," is another new dance forthcoming on this program.

Tamiris will be dancing the evening of the same day, under the auspices of the New Dance League. Theater not yet announced.

Dora Duby, recently returned from Mexico, D. F., made an unofficial New York debut as a concert dancer in a lecture-recital at the Winnwood School on Long Island. She plans a formal debut in this capacity some time early in the season. She has previously been known in this vicinity as a stage dancer.

Martha Graham will present a new group composition at the Guild Theater, in her first concert of the season, on Sunday evenings, Dec. 13 and 20. According to Frances Hawkins, her manager, she plans to take her group on tour this season.

M. L.

Félix Fox

THE Jordan Hall recital season was opened last night by Félix Fox, pianist, who returned to the concert stage after a lapse of several years. It was pleasant to hear Mr. Fox in a program of his own. He is a musician of whom Boston may be justly proud and his reception last night revealed unmistakably that his public here holds him in high esteem.

Mr. Fox played three sonatas by Scarlatti; a Bach Chorale, "Rejoice, Ye Christians All" (freely transcribed by Isadore Phillipp); the Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor; a Brahms Intermezzo in A minor; a Nocturne by Phillipp, and the twelve études comprising Op. 10 by Chopin.

Although Mr. Fox possesses inherently good taste, the Scarlatti sonatas did not quite come off last night. For some reason, there was rhythmic unbalance and a surprising tendency to rush the small climaxes. Had the pianist's rhythmical sense matched his digital dexterity, one listener at least would have found greater pleasure in the performance, for these are charming sonatas. The sonorities of the Bach were well brought forward, although we continue to be indifferent to transcriptions.

There were moments in the Schumann, but on the whole it is now more of a museum piece than otherwise. Nor did Mr. Fox appear entirely at ease in the playing of it. With the final group, introduced by the Brahms Intermezzo, however, Mr. Fox began to reach his stride and in Brahms and Chopin he did the best work of the evening. His musicality was nowhere more in evidence than in the études, where sentiment was not over-prominent and brilliancy often appeared, despite some few technical slips. The large audience applauded Mr. Fox with great enthusiasm and demanded an extra number at the conclusion of the Chopin group.

G. M. S.

At Keith Memorial

Loretta Young in "Ramona"

The Rand Galleries

IT IS an event in Boston art life when a new gallery opens. It gives extra scope to artists and public, sharpens the competitive impulse and provides more enjoyment to gallery visitors. At 236 Clarendon street, the Rand Galleries have become established. Mr. Rand has revealed his aptitude for directing a gallery in the past when he supervized the exhibitions at Irving Casson's.

Because this seems particularly a transitional stage in the matter of style and orientation of the artist, we are naturally curious about the policy of a gallery. Will it assume a certain proclivity, favor one school or another, obligate itself to the dictation of a clique, or will it pursue a program of nidependence, looking only to the content of pictures, insisting upon craftsmanship, ideas, enterprise? We have observed that the galleries with the policy of the open mind have been best off in recent years, that they have stirred up more interest and wholesome opposition, and have attracted the intelligently curious. The younger visitors come in greater numbers to such galleries.

While the Rand Galleries promise to accept the liberal outlook, they have been launched with definite leanings toward conventional and in some respects outmoded pictures. We hope that subsequent exhibitions will prove more stimulating and challenging, but we hope that gallery visitors will not become prejudiced by this "safer" dbut.

There are oil paintings, water colors and, in a special, charming little gallery downstairs, a selection of prints. The pictures lean toward the decorative, the pleasing and casual. There are a few very good landscapes, and some marines of subject interest.

Among the prints are some drypoints by Edmund Blampied, some colored block prints by Bertha Lum and a magnificent panoramic view of Venice, "La Bella Venezia," by John Taylor Arms. The galleries are roomy and pleasing.

D. A.

'Victory' Dinner $25 a Plate

(Continued From Page 9)

question was posed in the foyer of the building today.

Some thought it would; others not.

"We can settle that," said one, "the regulations are posted on the bulletin board here in the lobby."

"So they are," agreed another.

But when they went to look at the source of information they found half of the closely printed warning not to participate in politics covered up by an advertisement for a convention of federal employees held last Saturday.

"It's symbolic," charged one employee who, one would take it, was not a hearty partisan of President Roosevelt's policy toward the civil service.

The letter was pleasantly worded. It said:

"Dear Friend,

"A Roosevelt Voters League has been organized in Massachusetts to assist in carrying the state for our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Its membership consists of Democrats, liberal Republicans, independents and progressives.

"Our organization aims to place Massachusetts safely in the Roosevelt column on election day, Nov. 3. As an important step to this end, we intend to distribute 1,000,000 sample ballots to voters of Massachusetts in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt.

"To defray this expense a Roosevelt victory dinner will be held under the auspices of the Roosevelt Voters League on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 7 p. m., at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Ladies are invited.

"Your name has been suggested as a possible contributor to help in the re-election of our President. If you are interested in attending the dinner (tickets for which have been priced at $25) or making a contribution please reply, using the enclosed card.

"Massachusetts has 17 votes in the electoral college for the selection of a President and if we should fail to carry this state these 17 electoral votes might cause the defeat of our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He cannot be defeated here if all his Massachusetts friends do their full share between now and election day, Nov. 3.

"As time is short, your immediate attention is requested.

Very truly yours,
Roosevelt Voters League of Massachusetts."

Besides Mrs. Maynard's name, those of P. A. O'Connell, R. Minturn Sedgwick, William S. Youngman, Jr., and Mrs. John J. Horgan were attached to the letter.

Since the list was sent to the Custom House employees it was assumed that the league had access to the list of employees. That particular care was taken in sending the letters was evidenced by the fact that on the return cards a line providing for donations of $100 was drawn out by pencil on those sent some of the lowered salary workers. This was taken to mean that those with low pay were not to be asked for more than $25.

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$1.50
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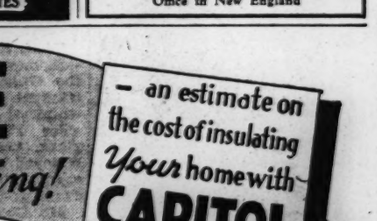

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By having us insulate your house with Capitol Rock wool, you will cut your fuel bill materially. And in addition, you will have a uniformly warm house in Winter, uniformly cool in Summer—free from fire hazards all year. The cost is small, the insulating is done without disturbing you in the least. Phone, send a post card, or come in and talk to us.
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
8:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	News period
8:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
8:45 Checker Board; talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political speaker	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	Political speaker	"Cafe Continental": music
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Nationwide poll results	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker
7:30 'Goose Creek Parson': sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Dramatic sketch		"Band Parade": recording
8:00 "Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; music	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Talk, Governor Curley
8:15 George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in revival of dramatic success	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
8:30			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Political speakers	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Political speakers
9:15	Political speakers		Political speakers
9:30 "Come On, Lets Sing": studio chorus recital	Political speakers		Political speakers
9:45	Political speakers		Political speakers
10:00 Address, Governor Landon	Address, President Roosevelt	"Your Hit Parade": orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, soprano; Bongsmiths, quartet	Special sport program
10:15 Address, Governor Landon	Address, President Roosevelt		Special sport program
10:30 Political speaker	Address, Ogden L. Mills		Special sport program
10:45 "Vocals by Verrill"	Address, Ogden L. Mills		Special sport program
11:00 Forecasts, E.B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15 "Guess Who?" program	Political speaker	Sport commentator	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: Noel Coward; Gertrude Lawrence; Gypsy Rose Lee; Tom Howard.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; guest soloists; "Today's Hero"; vocal trio; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Col. Frank Knox.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Alfred E. Smith.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now": soloists; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Adolphe Menjou; Anne Shirley; Josephine Antoine; chorus; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Tenth Anniversary Concert: symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Boston Owes WPA Workers Debt for School Renovation

With Boston's children back in school, all settled for another year of the three R's, it would pay teachers and pupils alike to note improvements, renovations and amplifications in their school buildings.

Since 1933, schools in all parts of the city have been receiving attention—older ones being brought up to date and newer ones being completely modernized. Much of the cost has been borne by the Federal Government, which has contributed approximately $2,000,000, beginning with the old CWA. Latterly allotments have been made through the WPA, with $600,000 being spent.

Of the city's 315 school buildings, 165 have received help from the WPA. Many of these varying in age from 75 to 136 years, it is felt, would have been abandoned for school purposes as unsanitary, unsafe and totally unfit for their original uses, were it not for the Government's aid.

School Built in 1800

One of these schools, the oldest now in use in the city, is the Samuel Dexter school, which lies under the shadow of Bunker hill monument in Charlestown. Erected in 1800, the building resembles others of that period with its three stories and brick construction. Interesting to note in connection with this school is that the original bricks show no signs of disintegration.

Its interior construction, also, throws interesting light on building methods of those days. Scant attention, it seems, was paid to sanitary or safety conditions for pupils, compared with precautions taken in present-day school house construction.

Nowadays, natural and artificial light rays are made to fall over left shoulders of students. All walls are painted on a standard plan, dark below and lighter above to secure the most advantageous reflection of light. Ventilation and provisions for rapid egress in case of fire—lacking in earlier construction—are of prime importance.

New Floors Laid

Working along these lines, the WPA has corrected faulty conditions. It has laid more than 1,000,000 feet of maple flooring, in many cases entirely replacing old floors. In many buildings, paint has been applied from top to bottom. Sanitation, heating and plumbing systems have been overhauled or replaced by modern equipment. Each year during the summer, desks, chairs, blackboards and other furniture have been refurnished.

One of the most complete renovation jobs done by the WPA was on the Sherwin school in Roxbury, a four-story, 16-room building on which no repair work had been done for 30 years. Besides being entirely repainted, fire escapes were attached, providing for the egress of 350 pupils in 1½ minutes. Ventilation, lighting and plumbing needs were modernized.

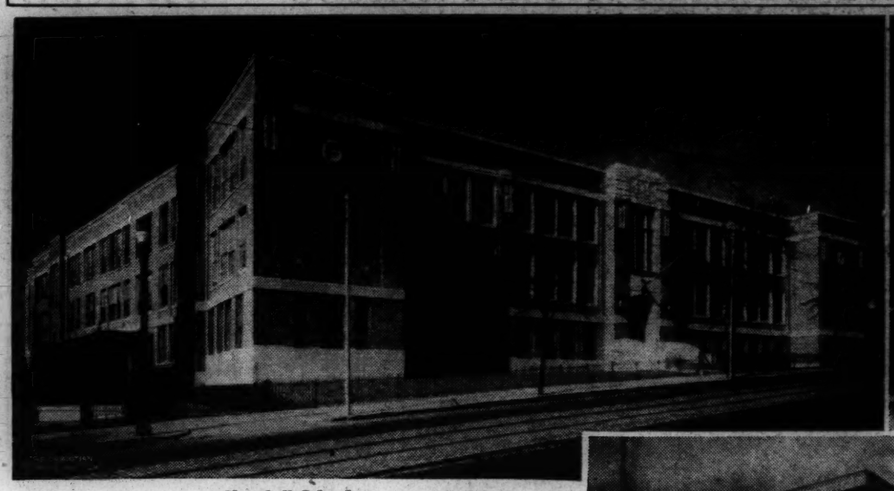
Many of these buildings are connected with this country's early history. The Lawrence school in South Boston, for example, bears a bronze tablet placed on it in 1900 by the Sons of the American Revolution, setting forth that the site upon which the building now stands was of prime importance in the Revolutionary war. It was there on Nook Hill that General Washington and the Continental Army were routed by the British while endeavoring to place a battery that would complete a line of harbor fortifications. The tablet also states that the attempt finally was successful and that the completion of the work caused the final evacuation of the "town of Boston" by the English soldiers on March 17, 1776.

The WPA has installed a radio system in the Boston public schools—one of the first innovations of its kind in the country. By means of this system, pupils may listen to selected speakers and educational broadcasts without leaving classrooms.

The WPA is surveying the entire school plant of the city, valued at ing to WPA figures, and is restoring to WPA figures, and is restorating valuable paintings and works of art virtually discarded in old school buildings. Many of the latter discoveries have been found to be the works of famous artists, and have both historic and monetary value.

These various projects, the WPA states, have furnished gainful employment to approximately 1000 workmen.

Recently Built Boston Schools Considered Architectural Models



Shurtleff School
Completed in South Boston Last Year at a Cost of About $800,000

Joyce Kilmer School
Recently Completed in West Roxbury at a Cost of About $200,000

Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls
Recently Completed and Regarded as a Model, Architecturally and Otherwise

Behind the Microphone

There's something in the suggestion of Walter O'Keefe, organizer of the Saturday Night Party on the NBC-WEAF chain, WNAC, 8 p. m., that comedians need a clearing house for their comedy. The recent recurrence of comic situations on several programs by radio comedians will tend to antagonize listeners, he contends.

Almost every listener at some time or another has heard a "gag" started by one radio comic and repeated by others until in a very short time it became a bore. Its life might have been prolonged by more careful treatment.

Mr. O'Keefe, the "Broadway Hill Billy," thinks that it will protect the comedians, too, and eventually will serve to protect the "gags" that they have invented for their own use. Script ideas would be registered and duplications would be prevented on the scripts of other comedians.

"Within a few weeks there will be 16 major humorists on the networks," Mr. O'Keefe said. "Certain situations, because of their timeliness and popular appeal, become radio naturals. Under the present system there is all likelihood that these situations will be heard on several funny programs as happened recently with burlesque versions of 'Last of the Mohicans,' 'Anthony Adverse,' 'Sponsored Football Broadcasts' and 'Community Sings.'

"If these proposed situations had been submitted to a clearing house of radio humor, the comedians who first presented the idea would have been given priority rights to its use on the air.

"Unfair to the radio audience, these repetitions also are unfair to the comedian. Too often does coincidence play pranks on the air comics. As in the case illustrated above, the same gag will appear in several scripts in one evening, with the result that hardly any comedian on the air today has escaped the accusation that he prepares his broadcasts while listening to his rival's offering.

"The clearing house system is being worked successfully for musicians. Each of the networks maintains a department to keep a rigorous check on the songs included in band leaders' programs. A three-hour interval must elapse before a tune can be played a second time."

* * *

Supplementary to Mr. O'Keefe's information comes the news that both Jack Pearl and Ed Wynn will return to the air early in November. Mr. Pearl arrives first, Nov. 9, over the NBC-WJZ network, through WBZ, Boston, at 9:30 p. m. Mr. Wynn resumes on Nov. 14, also over the NBC-WJZ network, at 8 p. m. Incidentally, upon Mr. O'Keefe's "idea registering," no one, we think, would presume to take Mr. Pearl's "Vas you dere, Sharlie?" from him or Ed Wynn's "So-o-o-o-o-o-o." We have heard others imitate Mr. Wynn's wail but only "Ed" can put the wavers on it that sound authentic.

* * *

The "local boys make good" theme applies now to Morton Bowe, radio tenor, whom many will remember on the Boston air waves. Mr. Bowe has had some trouble in getting started and has never been able to capitalize on his talent. He received one major "break" in being chosen for the Tim and Irene show which substituted during the summer for Jack Benny.

But now Mr. Bowe has just been signed for four daytime periods a week at 1 p. m., over the CBS network, and WEEI, Boston, beginning Nov. 16, and also on Sundays for another sponsor, at 11:30 a. m., over the NBC-WEAF network, through WNAC, Boston, beginning Nov. 1.

The stories of these sign-ups are interesting. With talent booked for the major radiocasts of the winter, Mr. Bowe, instead of twiddling his thumbs, signed for some theater appearances in Detroit. No sooner had the ink dried on the theater contract than the two sponsors mentioned began contacting him and contracts followed immediately. In fact, the latter contract was airmailed to Detroit for him to sign. Two other "local boys," Joe Rines and Ray Sinatra, are also appearing with him in his two shows.

A. D. H.

Cheering Crowds Greet President

(Continued from Page 9)

"Please touch this black hand of mine."

The President removed any maudlin touch from the incident by genially stretching out of the car and answering, "You'll have to make it about a foot longer."

The colored man, Walter Savage, of Providence, stepped closer and shook hands with the President.

A traffic tangle delayed departure from Providence. It was a sunny, balmy day, about 50 cars were in line, but traffic control completely broke down, and at points it was a race of rival cars for best place.

Those who had been with the President during his long campaign journeys said that the New England motorcade was the most disorderly and poorly managed of any so far encountered.

Children Line Streets

At East Providence, school children lined the streets, and at one point a private Connecticut car, conspicuously showing a Landon poster, joined the procession for a couple of miles.

A brief ceremony occurred on the cement boulevard at the Rhode Island-Massachusetts state line at Seekonk. The ragged procession halted in a jumble of cars on the road, and Governor Green of Rhode Island left the President's car, and Governor Curley of Massachusetts, top hat and all, joined Mr. Roosevelt. Speeding along, often at 50 miles an hour, it was difficult to see what became of that top hat.

At approach to Fall River a sign in French welcomed the Governor.

It was a wild dash through the outskirts, the press cars lost in a flying jam of politicians' cars, all jockeying for position, running three abreast. Street and boulevards were cleared for miles for one-way traffic. Traffic conditions were the worst of any campaign trip thus far and crashes were averted again and again only by a hair's breadth.

The President at South Park, Fall River, set on the tonneau of his open car, so that the crowd of 2,000 or so could see him. Senator Walsh and Governor Curley were in the President's car.

Mr. Roosevelt repeated his security message.

"This is not a speech, it's just a little message of thanks," the President concluded after eulogizing Louis McHenry Howe, his former secretary, who came from Fall River.

Haigis Challenges Hurley

(Continued From Page 9)

urer, purchased over a million and a half dollars worth of bonds from your friend Dolan's dummy, Legal Securities and its intermediary and screen John F. Dever & Co.

"I charge that during 1931 to 1933 you, as State Treasurer, purchased over $1,500,000 worth of bonds from Frederick J. Reardon, acting for Dolan's 'fraudulent' Legal Securities.

"I charge that your 'good personal friend' Frederick J. Reardon, while making the sales to you for Legal Securities of over $1,500,000 of bonds during 1931 to 1933 was, according to the records of the Department of Public Utilities, an unregistered, unlicensed bond salesman, and acting in violation of law.

"I charge that you dealt with Mr. Reardon, an unregistered, unlicensed bond salesman, so that the public would not suspect that you were transacting the Commonwealth's business through Dolan's 'fraudulent' corporation.

"I charge that for three weeks prior to June 24, 1932, you, as State Treasurer, could have purchased City of Lawrence bonds directly from the City of Lawrence.

"I charge that the records of the Suffolk Superior Court show that City of Lawrence bonds were sold at par on June 24, 1932, to Dolan's Legal Securities.

"I charge that on the very same day, June 24, 1932, the City of Lawrence bonds were sold at par to Legal Securities, that Reardon, acting as the contact and go-between for Dolan, sold $100,000 of these bonds to you, Mr. Hurley, as State Treasurer for $104,217.36.

"I charge that on July 5, 1932, Mr. Reardon, acting as contact and go-between for Dolan, sold $150,000 more of these City of Lawrence bonds to you as State Treasurer.

"I charge that you, as State Treasurer, waited to buy these City of Lawrence bonds from Reardon, acting for Legal Securities rather than direct from the City of Lawrence at par so that your friends Dolan and Reardon could make a profit of approximately $7000.

"I charge that just as Dolan exercised his 'official influence' over the City of Boston and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters in the sale of bonds, he also exercised his 'personal influence' over you as State Treasurer.

"I charge that on Feb. 3, 1931, one month after you took office as State Treasurer, a new bond house started business in Boston—Carew & McGreenery—your old friend and pal, Dolan's former employee Edmund J. McGreenery.

"I charge that Edmund J. McGreenery of the firm of Carew & McGreenery has almost a monopoly of the profitable bond business of the Commonwealth.

"I charge that on April 6, 1934, you, as State Treasurer, bought from F. S. Emory & Co., through your close friend Arthur Brady $100,000 State of Washington bonds for $104,000.

"I charge that F. S. Emory & Co. purchased these State of Washington bonds on the very same day, April 6, 1934, from White, Weld & Co. for $98,460.

"I charge that on April 6, 1934, you, as State Treasurer, could have purchased these same State of Washington bonds directly from White, Weld & Co. for $98,460, some $5500 less than you paid F. S. Emory & Co.

"I charge that you, on April 6, 1934, purchased the State of Washington bonds through your friend Brady rather than directly from White, Weld & Co. in order that your friend Brady and F. S. Emory & Co. could make a profit, at the taxpayer's expense, of $5500.

"I charge that suppression is confession, that despite the repeated demands of state legislators you, Mr. Hurley, have persistently refused to open your books and the records of your bond transactions as State Treasurer.

"I charge that you, Mr. Hurley, by evasion, silence, and concealment are trying to hide your true record from the voters of Massachusetts."

In conclusion, Mr. Haigis declared, "You are a public servant, Mr. Hurley. Your records as State Treasurer are public records. Open them to the public. Let them see what your real record is."

What the Politicians Say

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, speaking in behalf of John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor:

"In my opinion John W. Haigis has the best record of any Republican aspiring to major political office in Massachusetts. Charles F. Hurley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has never served in either an executive or a legislative office having to do with labor or social legislation. . . . Mr. Haigis, who has served in both branches of the Legislature for over 10 years, has voted on measures sponsored and favorable to labor 28 times. In 13 other instances he voted against labor measures, and during the same period he was absent on five roll calls of interest to labor.

"In other words, this represents, in my opinion, once more the best record of any Republican aspiring for a major political office in Massachusetts."

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator:

"Any attempt to minimize or to disparage my work on behalf of labor can be due to only one of two things—either ignorance of the facts or a deliberate, premeditated attempt to distort or to ignore the facts. . . . I have at all times advocated and fought for liberal, human and progressive legislation, and I shall continue to advocate such laws. . . . I have given every ounce of my energy and my every ability to the furtherance of good, clean, decent, honest government and I shall continue to do so."

Col. Horace Z. Landon, of Newton, distant cousin of Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for President:

"In Europe we are looked upon as well on the way to a dictatorship. In fact, they consider us as following only Russia, Spain and France in the communistic type of one-man control . . . to them the election is in all probability the last America will have."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor:

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, will be with us tomorrow. His presence in historic Massachusetts should be and will be an inspiration to every patriotic citizen of the Commonwealth. To him a grateful people will extend an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Roosevelt acted in time of emergency and wasted no time in dilatory tactics. The President was actuated by the highest motives to relieve the plight of his fellow Americans."

John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for governor:

"In an effort to be true to the finest traditions of Massachusetts I have done everything (in this campaign) within my power to refrain from personalities, to state facts alone and to set forth clearly to the voters what I propose to do when I am governor of this state. My Democratic opponent on the other hand has seen fit in practically all of his public utterances to bring this campaign for governor down to a very low level.

"However, there are a few statements made by my Democratic opponent in this campaign which I feel duty bound to consider with you . . . It is a bit ridiculous after you have spent 10 years in the legislature and responded to hundreds of roll-calls involving all sorts of so-called labor measures to have your record questioned by one whose labor record has been very aptly characterized by a prominent labor leader as a 'blank page.'"

Pan-American Policy To Be Lecture Topic

The background of the Pan-American diplomatic conference, scheduled to take place in Buenos Aires Dec. 1, will be discussed by Boyd Tucker, popular Boston lecturer, in an address on "The Good Neighbor Policy", at Tyler Street Municipal Building, tonight at 8 p. m. Interest in the conference has been especially keen since its significance was stressed by President Roosevelt in his recent Chatauqua address.

Mr. Tucker will explain how an arbitrary interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine led to loss of trade with Latin America, and how exploitation and interference with Latin American affairs solely in the interest of American financiers, led our southern neighbors to call our policy "dollar diplomacy."

Harvard Flying Club Would Make Aviation Real College Sport

The Harvard Flying Club hopes to make aviation a really popular extracurricular activity of the college. More ships than ever are at the club's disposal and many have been equipped for blind flying—an important part of modern aviation. This year there will be lectures on meteorology, navigation and the airplane.

The club was founded in 1909, only six years after the Wright brothers made their flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C. It claims to have constructed the first airport in Boston, and for years has built, flown and smashed many nameless and extraordinary planes.

Only recently, however, has the hope of making flying a sport been held. Costly planes and the expense of hiring and becoming pilots have in the past made aviation remote, even to the wealthy. Now, it is said, inexpensive instruction and modern equipment bring flying within the reach of almost anyone who is willing to spend the time and patience on it.

The Harvard Flying Club during the past year won the Bushway trophy from Amherst, the New England intercollegiate championship at the Springfield meet, and took third place in the national meet. During the summer, George Arents and Keith Davis, sophomore and junior members, respectively, tied for fourth place in the Ruth Chatterton air derby from Cleveland to Los Angeles. Ripley O. Jones, a junior, received an English license in addition to his American one and flew in England and on the Continent.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—First an dthird Thursdays, 5 p. m., also Thursday, Oct. 29, 5 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Huia, New Zealand Bird

The plumage of the Huia-bird, New Zealand starling, is black with the exception of white tips on its tail feathers.

Century-Old 'Rotary Stove' Put in Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 21—A "New Improved Rotary Stove," cast at the foundry of John D. Ward of Burlington in 1835 or 1836, is being shown in the Early Vermont Room of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont. From an advertisement in the Burlington Sentinel on Oct. 1, 1936, it appears that William Blake was the inventor.

The stove got its name from the large iron plate that covers its top. It contains holes of varying sizes adjustable to the fire and to allow dishes of varying sizes to be placed over the flame.

In the advertisement, which was found recently by chance in running over a newly bound file of the early Burlington paper, it appears that the first type of rotary stove was unsatisfactory because the top would not move easily when heated. William Blake improved the action by fitting the stove with "improved friction rollers." No other stove, he said, had this feature. The advertisement also states that the stoves were made of the best "Scotch and Monkton pig iron," which recalls the day when iron manufacturing was an industry at Monkton, Vt.

The rotary stove is a gift of A. L. Ketcham of Newfane and was used, according to information available at the museum, in Windham county by the grandpartents of a Mr. Eager, who was born in 1850.

Hull House Named From Hull

Hull House, famous American social settlement in Chicago established in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr, takes the name from the original building erected by C. J. Hull.

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists
Opticians
Please Make Appointments
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

NuBone Semi-Custom Corsets

NuBone foundations create for you the smoothly moulded silhouette that makes you look expensively dressed . . . The result of NuBone flexibility, grace, ease and comfort. Made with the only woven wire stay in existence.
Nu-Bone Corset Shop
Little Building, Boston
Tel. HANcock 1613

▼ Where the Best is the Cheapest
▼ Why not prove it this Fall?
BEACON 1790
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
NOVEMBER 10

SUPERB BLANKETS
All Virgin Wool
Superior Quality and Construction Guaranteed.
MADE IN OUR OWN MILL
Extra heavy weight Large size 72x84 $12.50 each
Medium-heavy weight $10.00 each
Beautifully Bound, Solid Colors, White, Brown, Peach, Blue, Green, Orchid, Tan.
Mail orders filled.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Frank E. Paige Co.
68 Essex Street, Boston

at BECKWITH'S
new RIDING FASHIONS
"Out of the ordinary" riding things that will gain instant favor with the style-wise equestrienne! For example, the new Jumper riding hat with leather chin strap, the new horse-y neckerchiefs, the swanky new riding coats and the many other smart accessories—at Beckwith's famous low prices.

Ask for Free Catalog
The Jumper RIDING HATS 3.35
Hand blocked SILK NECKERCHIEFS .95–1.35
New wool plaid RIDING SHIRTS 3.65–4.85
New horseshoe RIDING BELTS .95
New RIDING COATS, bold and subdued checks and plaids 9.65–12.85–14.85
Whipcord BREECHES 2.45–3.95–5.95
Tailored JODHPURS 2.85–4.45–6.95
All leather RIDING BOOTS 3.45–5.95–7.85
Calfskin JODHPUR SHOES 2.95–5.95
All wool RIDING SWEATERS 1.95–3.45
Washable Capeskin RIDING GLOVES 1.95
Mail Orders Filled
A·BECKWITH :: CO
Riding Outfitters
37 ESSEX ST. DEV 6709 BOSTON

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Oct. 24	Cherbourg	Oct. 30	Oct. 24, 1:00 pm	Oct. 24, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Oct. 30	Oct. 26, 4:00 pm	Oct. 26, 8:30 pm

¶Australia must be specially addressed.

Treadeasy Shoes
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
140 BOYLSTON ST.
near Colonial Theatre, Boston. Tel. Lib. 3894
$6.85
others to $9.00
Alluringly feminine, this graceful pump can be had in distinctive combinations—one of which is Black Suede with Black Patent trim and Grey silk stitching.

Alba Ringless Hosiery 79c
However difficult your foot to fit — Treadeasy has orthopedically correct shoes for its comfort and perfect styling.

BY APPOINTMENT
Burberrys Are In

AND we can announce our biggest selection. For years we have been one of the largest distributors of Burberrys of any single store in the United States . . .
Naturally Burberry's best comes to us. Soft fleeces affording warmth without weight. Rugged mixtures of rare merit in loose boxy Overcoats and the sporty Balmacaan in complimentary patterns as only Burberry and London can present them . . .
$65 $75 $85 $125
Scott & Company LIMITED
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

Thompson and Beattie Join the Bruins in Practice—Jumbos Are Improving Fast

Francis, Olympic Athlete, Shines on the Gridiron

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Like the words of a well-known football song, "the backs go tearing by" in this week's All-America roundup.

Superb blocking made it possible for two headliners, Lew Elverson of Pennsylvania and George Matsik of Duquesne, to produce ball-carrying exploits that accounted for the season's biggest upsets on eastern gridirons.

For the second successive week, the roundup of backfield stars includes Monk Meyer of Army, Clint Frank of Yale, Don Heap of Northwestern, Cecil Isbell of Purdue, Ace Parker of Duke, and Sam Francis of Nebraska.

Nebraska vs. Indiana

Francis, Cornhusker Scouts report, was the difference between defeat and victory for Nebraska over Indiana. To quote one expressive dispatch:

"Without Francis, first half, Indiana 9, Nebraska 0 stop With Francis, second half, Nebraska 13, Indiana 0 stop Final score, Francis 13, Indiana 9.

Allowing a few points off for enthusiasm, it appears that the southpaw shotputter, who starred with this year's Olympic forces, is doing a first-class backfield job in all departments for Nebraska.

Scoreless Duel

Credit for one of last Saturday's best quarterbacking jobs goes to Ed Goddard of Washington State, who outlasted his Southern California rival, Davie Davis, in a scoreless duel. Another conspicuous entry is Baylor's Lloyd Russell, who sparked his team's 21-point comeback to victory in the fourth quarter against Texas.

Other backs nominated in the latest Associated Press poll:

East—Sid Luckman, Columbia; Bill Ingram, Navy; Bill Kurlish, Pennsylvania; Jack Batten, Cornell; Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross; Boyd Brumbaugh, Duquesne; and Jack White, Princeton.

South—Bucky Bryan and Noel Loftin, Tulane; Tom Burnette, North Carolina; and Bill Guckeyson, Maryland.

Southwest—Jim Shockey and Dick Todd, Texas A. and M.; Bob Finley, Southern Methodist and Jake Scheuhle, Rice.

Far West—Byron Haines, Washington.

Middle West—Don Geyer, Northwestern, and Ray Buivid, Marquette.

Reports on pass-slingers like Columbia's Luckman and Marquette's Buivid indicate the Southwest, featuring Sam Baugh of Texas Christian and Jock Robbins of Arkansas, has no monopoly on "gridiron basketball" tactics. Luckman is rated the greatest sophomore passer in the East. Buivid, in three games, has completed 29 out of 52 forwards for total gains of 423 yards.

Familiar Figures

Familiar roundup figures, on the line, include Ed Widseth, Minnesota's cocaptain and tackle; Joe Routt, Texas A. and M. guard, who rates high among all southwest observers; Jim Hauze, Pennsylvania's stalwart center, and Larry Kelley, Yale captain and right end.

Kelley, who figured in the week's most unusual play as he booted a Navy fumble within scoring range, has a flair for the spectacular. They call him "Loquacious Larry," but he has produced for old Eli in the "clutches" for three years. The Williamsport (Penna.) boy is Yale's most talented leader since Albie Booth.

Other ends who come well recommended this week: Jim Benton, Arkansas; Johnny Morrow, Texas A. and M.; Dwight Hafeli, Washington University (St. Louis); George Schroeder, U. C. L. A.; Matt Pantanelli, Michigan; Lester McDonald, Nebraska; John Kovatch, Northwestern, and Jack Collins, Texas.

Tackles: Dave Gavin, Holy Cross; Bill Moss, Tulane; Averell Daniell, Pittsburgh; Chris Del Sasso and Ted Livingston, Indiana; Joe Ober and Walter Shinn, Pennsylvania; Red McKenna, Manhattan, and Charley Toll, Princeton.

Guards: Ed Howell, Army; Rivers Morrell, Navy; John Snavely, Yale, and Harry Wheeler, Manhattan.

Centers: Porter Tull, Tulane; George Miller, Indiana; Basrak, Duquesne; Red Conkright, Oklahoma, and Carl Ray, Dartmouth.

Several Important Intersectional Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—A number of intersectional battles of great importance to the final determination of the mythical United States football championship will occur this week with a number of eastern teams participating.

First and foremost, the visit of St. Mary's, California, now the leading team of the Pacific coast circuit, to the Polo Grounds, where it will oppose Fordham, will introduce a team regarded as likely to lead the Californians at the end of the season. St. Mary's claims the longest pass thrower on record in Leo Croux, according to Slip Madigan, the coach, who claims passes of more than 60 yards, with accuracy that can hit a nickel at 50.

Another western team to come East, though not all the way, is North Dakota, which will visit Pittsburgh, while a reverse will bring Columbia to Ann Arbor, to encounter Michigan. Detroit will be at Ebbetts field against Manhattan, while Maryland at Syracuse, and Georgetown at New York University, will lend a southern flavor. G. E. T.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Kitty Gaxton :: Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
CENTER Theater, 49th St. Bwd & Ave.
Mats. Wed.—50c to $3.85
Sats. Wed.—50c to $2.20, Sat.—50c to $2.75

Hub Bruins Hold Another Workout

THE Bruins held another workout this morning at the Boston Garden and progressed to stickhandling and practice shots. The session lasted for about two hours. Tiny Thompson and Red Beattie put in appearance and now the squad is complete except for Nels Stewart, Eddie Shore, Max Kaminsky and Alex Motter.

Topic of conversation this morning was Eddie Shore. The big defenseman and team captain last year threatens to provide his annual hold-out show. Shore has wanted to be manager of the team for two years and that unfilled wish may cause him to seek more money to play, but he will be in the fold before the season opens.

The first touch of scrimmage will probably take place tomorrow morning.

Amerks to Fight League's Plans To Sell the Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The National Hockey League has no legal right to assume the franchise of the New York Americans despite the club's financial indebtedness to the league, Martin Shenker, business manager of the team, declared.

"If the league goes ahead with its plans to sell the team, we will fight their action in the courts," he said.

The league this week assumed the franchise after the club had failed to comply with the league's formal demand that it receive the $18,000 paid out last season to some of the Americans' players.

Shenker said he had talked to William V. Dwyer, principal owner of the Americans, and that Dwyer had already consulted his attorneys on the matter.

"The announcement by the league will make absolutely no difference in our plans," Shenker stated. "The team is practicing now and will continue to do so. The schedule for the coming season is made out and we are included in it."

Shenker said the club would take no action until the league actually tried to put the Americans off the ice. "In other words, we will ignore their action until they make that move. And if they do, we'll take the fight to the courts."

The business manager admitted that the club was in debt not only to the league but to other sources.

"Yes, we are in debt, but we are not being pressed by any creditor except the league. All the others have agreed to wait for their money until after the season opens."

Shenker said he thought the league could probably do what it liked with its own franchise, but denied its right to do any bargaining with the players.

"The players are employees of the club. They legally belong to us, not the league," he concluded.

PUNTS AND PASSES

By the Associated Press

OAKLAND, Calif.—Huey Sill is a concrete example of that "play college football and see the world" line. When St. Mary's galloping Gaels complete this year's schedule, Sill will have traveled about 40,000 miles in his grid career at the school.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Sneed Schmidt, Navy's halfback husky, is versatile as an athlete—a four-sport man . . . But that's nothing to his ability in the orchestra pit. Just turn him loose and he can do things with the oboe, flute, piccolo, guitar, saxophone, clarinet, and ukelele. P. S.—He also sings in the choir and glee club at the naval academy.

DURHAM, N. C.—There seems no ends to which these college publicity men won't go. The latest mail from Duke, whose players are the favorites over Tennesse in Saturday's game, tells you: "The setting is perfect for Tennessee's amazing Vols to topple Duke from the undefeated and untied."

RALEIGH, N. C.—Left Guard Alex Regdon of North Carolina State is rated among the South's best placement kickers. Yet he never tried to convert the extra point before 1934.

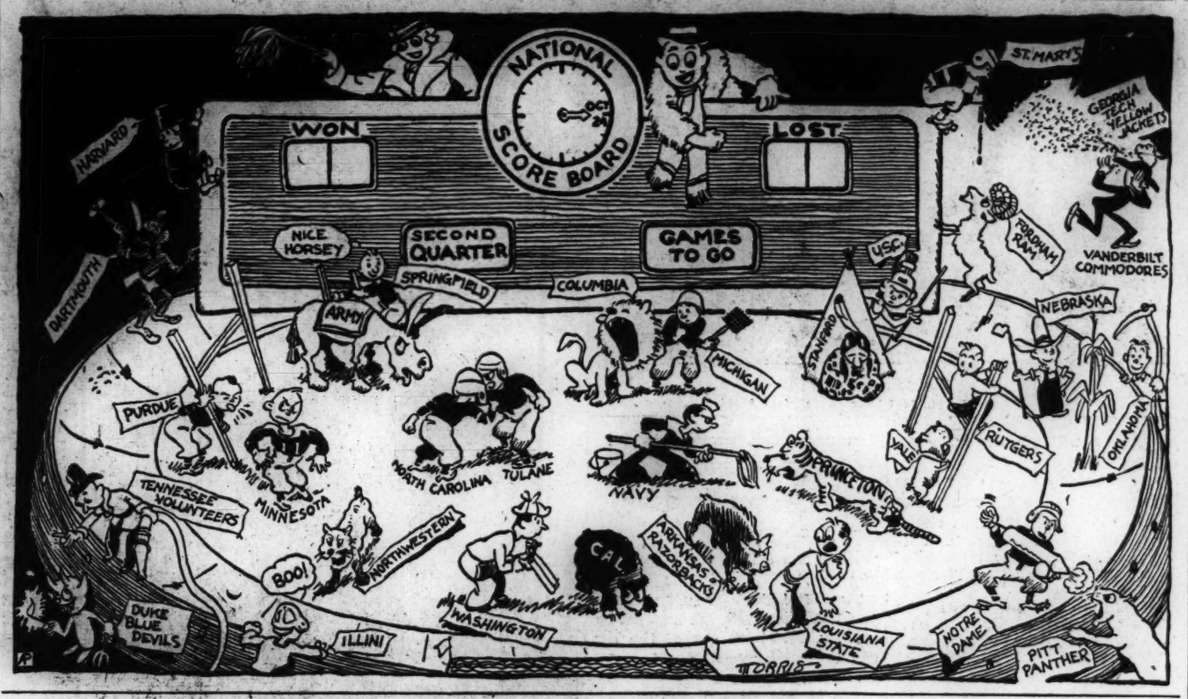
WEST POINT, N. Y.—Larry Kelley's beot of a loose ball that provided the big "break" in Yale's win over Navy last Saturday, has Army men hereabouts muttering, "History repeats." They're recalling the 1926 Army-Navy game, when a Navy back fumbled a punt, Army's big end, Harbold, booted it across the goal line and then fell on it for a touchdown, enabling the West Pointers to finish in a tie.

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—Coach Harry Hughes looked back on his Colorado State grid team's scoreless tie with Wyoming Saturday and lamented he had fallen heir to some sort of record. "I've coached at Colorado State 26 years and I coached and played football both for a few years before that," he said, "but never before have any of my teams played through an entire game without making a single first down."

World Series Tax Return

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Baseball fans who saw this year's world series, the Internal Revenue Bureau reported yesterday, handed over $120,430.96 in amusement taxes. This figure set a new record for receipts from the world series under the present 10 per cent admission tax. It compared with $107,379.40 last year and $71,397.70 in 1932, when the levy first was effective.

This Week's Pigskin Panorama



Around the Hub

Inviting Trouble

ART ROSS is making pointed statements about the Bruins reverting back to the "Bruising Bruins." No one is being misguided by the rashness of his declarations. They are being made for promotional publicity and nothing else.

To some hockey fans such promises about how tough the team is going to be in its handling of other teams is pleasing. To those who know the game of hockey, they are not pleasing. Hockey is a game of speed and bodily contact, and that insures enough roughness of itself without announcing that you're going to be rough.

For Ross to make these statements and then be unable to assemble a real rough team, he is leaving himself open to criticism. At present the team shows little sign of being rough. And then again, if the team becomes rough on his say so and some tragedy like the Eddie Shore-Ace Bailey affair occurs, Ross again is open to criticism.

Most hockey fans like the skill in the game and what ruggedness follows good hard play. But if hockey deteriorates to roughness just to attract fans, the game is certain to fall out of favor with all except a few. Let's hear more about winning the Stanley Cup and less about, "I'm tough, I am." W. M.

Fencers Turn Out at Boston Y. M. C. A.

Fourteen men answered the first call for fencers sent out by the Y. M. C. A. Foils Club making it the largest early season turnout in recent years, according to Edwin Lennon, team manager . . . A. Papano has been signed as coach and fencing master again this year and expert instruction in foil, epée and sabre will be available.

Matches are being arranged with Boston College, Boston University, Harvard, M. I. T., Brown University, the Providence Fencing Club, and the Bangor Fencing Club.

Anyone interested in learning the art of fencing or of getting into team competition should call Kenmore 7800.

Johnny Kelley in N. E. Cross-Country Run

Four club teams—Norfolk, Newton Y. M. C. A., North Medford and United Shoe M. A. A.—have been entered in the New England A. A. A. U. cross-country championship at Franklin Park Saturday afternoon . . . Tarzan Brown, American Olympic runner and winner of this year's Boston A. A. marathon, heads the unattached entries . . . Others in the individual list are: Johnny Kelley, the only American to finish in this year's Olympic marathon, and Andrew (Hawk) Zamparelli, Northeastern's sophomore star . . . The race will start at 2:15.

A Year Ago—

Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard, was appointed to the newly created office of director of athletics at Lafayette College.

Tufts Coming Along Fast; Meets Williams Saturday

Tufts College football eleven, with one defeat and one victory recorded in its 1936 record book—losing to Rhode Island State, 7 to 0, and winning over Colby, 18 to 0—is out this week end to upset a favored Williams College team at Williamstown.

When the Jumbo squad first reported to Head Coach Lew Manly, it looked like a sad year for Tufts. Due to the decision of several veteran players not to play football this year and the withdrawal of several more promising candidates, the coaches were considerably concerned over the grid fortunes of the Medford team. In fact, Coach Manly was rather doubtful if he would be able to field a team potential enough to keep its head consistently above defeat.

Tackle Problem Solved

Coach Manly had his work cut out, and he immediately went at it. His first problem was to mold a line together that could clear the way for an array of light backs. Although the guard and center posts were well taken care of by the return of John Boyd and John Rendall flanking the experienced Marino Acerro at the pivot post, the tackle position was an enigma.

However, in this Jumbo squad there were a group of boys who wanted to play football. They buckled down to fundamentals with a willingness to learn, and then, when daily scrimmages were ordered, they dug in their cleats and showed the coaches that Tufts foes on the gridiron this season were going to meet a formidable eleven.

At the questionable tackle posts stepped two boys who have solved to a great extent the Jumbos' problem in those positions. They are Harold Zimman and Lewis Kyrios. In the two games to date, these boys, along with the rest of the line, have shown some excellent defensive football. And in last week's game against Colby, despite a rain-soaked gridiron, this Jumbo forward wall, time and time again, opened holes that made long gains possible.

The thing which has been so noticeable and so pleasing to the coaches during the past week is the fight that the reserves are giving the regulars. The second-string backfield, composed of Chester Ingraham, Paul Philpott, Bernie Collier and James Weldon, is now almost on par rating with the first string, and because of their fine showing in the Colby game, Coach Manly says, whether or not they start the Williams game, they will see plenty of service before the game ends.

Confidence Noted

In the first-string backfield, fighting hard to keep their regular positions, are Tony Spath, Carl Blanchard, Lou Abdu and Capt. Roger Keith. The Jumbo captain, although the spearhead of the offensive in the Colby game, was forced to share this with the diminutive Ingraham, 150-pounder from Rutherford, N. J., who worked his way up from the scrubs. This midget back, when inserted in the Colby game, turned in some of the most dazzling runs of the afternoon. Before the season is over Tufts opposition is going to find Ingraham mighty troublesome when he gets the ball.

All in all, Coach Manly and his assistants have brought this 1936 Tufts team along in great fashion. As this week's practice session progresses in preparation for Saturday's tilt, there is a modest confidence among the players that gives coaches and rooters every reason to believe that before the season closes the Jumbos will have a record that no small college eleven would be ashamed to show.

N. E. Sidelines

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S hopes of staying in the undefeated-untied class were enhanced yesterday when Sol Nechtem reported for practice in first-class condition. It was previously reported that the triple-threat star would be forced to watch the Villanova game from the bench, due to an injury received last Saturday.

* * *

Pat Hanley put his varsity through a hard scrimmage against the freshmen yesterday that lasted for about two hours. The yearling team put on the Villanova offense and the B. U. regulars found difficulty in stopping the end runs. One of the redeeming features, however, was the showing of Halfback Lou Blazynski, who has been on the sidelines since the start of the season with an injury. He was the outstanding ground gainer yesterday for the varsity.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow scrimmaged his Crimson squad for nearly two hours yesterday with a sharp lookout for finding the best working combination. During the afternoon session Coach Harlow shifted Joe Nee from the guard to the tackle post. It is the coaches' hope that Nee will bolster the tackle position which was so glaringly weak against the Cadets.

* * *

Dartmouth, not taking Harvard too lightly, worked until after dark last night in perfecting its offense for the Crimson game Saturday. Fred Hollingsworth succeeded in getting away some long passes which were snared by waiting varsity ends for touchdowns.

* * *

The third team were given the Harvard plays yesterday and tested the Big Green defense with them. The "Harvard" team was powerless before the strong Dartmouth first line, backed by Carl Ray and Hank Whitaker.

* * *

Next Sunday the American Professional League leading Shamrocks meet the reinforced Syracuse Braves at National League Field. The Boston team has yet to taste defeat, and Coach George Kenneally has warned them not to get overconfident. The team has been clicking ever since its first game several weeks ago, and it is expected that it will add the Syracuse club to its list of victims.

* * *

Gil Dobie, with several stars on the sidelines due to injuries, is busy this week trying to mold a starting team for the heavy Providence eleven which invades Alumni Field next Saturday. Tom Guinea was moved up from the third team yesterday to a first team post, and is likely to start the game. Capt. Alec Pszenney has been ordered to rest for several days and will not be in at his guard post Saturday.

Warwick Named Captain

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Ed Warwick of Trenton, N. J., a halfback, today was appointed captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team for the Brown game Saturday. Movies of the Penn-Princeton game revealed Bob McNamara, guard, helped make possible Lew Elverson's 57-yard touchdown run by spilling two Princeton men.

Windeyer Named President

TORONTO, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press)—Maj. W. F. N. Windeyer of Toronto has been elected president of the Lake Yacht Racing Association. Theodore H. Booth of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Canoe Club was named vice-president. Next year's meeting will be held at Charlotte, N. Y.

Millers Buy Lespi

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Minneapolis club of the American Hockey Association has announced purchase of Leo Lespi, right winger, from the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League.

Pacific Coast Conference Scores

Washington		**Idaho**	
7-Minnesota	14	25-Whitman	0
22-Idaho	0	0-Washington	22
14-U. C. L. A.	0	0-Wash. State	14
19-Oregon State	7	0-Oregon	13
62	21	25	55
Washington State		**Oregon**	
19-Montana	0	14-Portland	0
14-Stanford	13	0-So. California	26
14-Idaho	0	7-Stanford	7
0-So. California	0	13-Idaho	0
47	13	34	33
Montana		**Oregon State**	
0-Wash. State	19	7-So. California	38
0-U. C. L. A.	30	13-Willamette	0
65-Idaho (S. B.)	13	0-California	7
6-Gonzaga	0	7-Washington	19
71	62	27	64
California		**U. C. L. A.**	
39-Calif. Aggies	0	21-Occidental	0
14-Pacific	0	26-Pomona	0
0-St. Mary's	10	30-Montana	0
7-Oregon State	0	0-Washington	14
6-U. C. L. A.	17	17-California	6
66	27	94	20
Stanford		**So. California**	
6-Santa Clara	13	38-Oregon State	7
13-Wash. State	14	26-Oregon	0
7-Oregon	7	24-Illinois	6
		0-Wash. State	0
20	34	88	13

Another Brooklyn Rumor

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 21 (AP)—George C. Warren Jr., president of the New Jersey state fish and game department, is "interested" in purchasing the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club. His wife confirmed reports today that he had conferred with the present owners of the Dodgers regarding the sale, but said no agreement had been reached. Warren himself was not available for comment. "Nothing at all may come of it," Mrs. Warren said.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

More Baseball Honors for New York

JUST as if the monopolizing of the World Series had not given New York City enough of the major-league baseball honors for the season of 1936, the Baseball Writers' Association of America voted to give the Metropolis the honor of furnishing the most valuable player in each of the major leagues. That that city was entitled to such added honors cannot be questioned, as the work of Lou Gehrig, first baseman for the Yankees in the American League, and that of Pitcher Carl Hubbell for the Giants in the National League certainly stood out far above the work of any other players in the two leagues when it came to being the most valuable to their respective clubs. They well deserved their honors, and I shall be surprised if they do not receive votes enough to place their names in baseball's Hall of Fame.

Staff Photo
Lou Gehrig

Both Are Repeaters

It is interesting to note that both Gehrig and Hubbell had received these awards before. Gehrig was awarded the honor in 1927 and Hubbell was given it in 1933. Only three times in the history of this most valuable player award, which was started in 1911, have New York players received the selection, and in each case the same player has won two. The other Yankee to be so honored was the great Babe Ruth, who received the American League selection in 1923, and the other Giant was the famous Larry Doyle, who was picked way back in 1912. No player has yet won the distinction three times; but it would not be very surprising if one or both of these 1936 winners might be the first to wear the triple crown.

Seldom Repeat

It is seldom that a major-league player is able to win more than one of these awards. Since the start only four players have repeated in the American League. Two of them have been first basemen, one a catcher and the other a pitcher. Walter Johnson was the pitcher, while Mickey Cochrane was the catcher, the present manager of the Detroit Tigers having won it as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1928 and as catcher-manager for the Tigers in 1934. He is the only American League player who has won it as a member of two different teams. Jimmie Foxx is the other first baseman to win the award, and he has the distinction of being the only player in either league to win it two years in succession. Rogers Hornsby is the only National League player other than Hubbell to receive two awards in that organization, and, as was the case with Cochrane, he won it as a member of two different clubs—the Cardinals and the Cubs. The lists of most valuable players contain names of great ball players; but I doubt if any of their predecessors were more worthy of the honors than this year's recipients.

Maranville Moves Up

Announcement that Walter J. V. Maranville, the "Peter Pan" of baseball, has signed a contract to manage Montreal in the International League comes as pleasing news to thousands of fans and baseball players in the United States. The originator of the famous "vest pocket" catch started down near the bottom as a manager this past year when he handled Elmira in the New York-Pennsylvania League. Now he has moved up a step in his effort to return to major-league managership, and all will wish him well.

Short Shots on Sport

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Minnesota has never lost to a team personally scouted by Bernie Bierman . . . Cleveland is talking about putting Joe Vosmik and Bill Knickerbocker on the block . . . also, the Indians may send Third Sacker "Bad News" Hale to Boston for Bill Werber . . . "Wotta relief," said Fritz Crisler after the Penn game, "to end the pressure of keeping up that winning streak" . . . Oh, yeah? . . . To let: one husky hockey orphan (name, New York Americans). Apply Frank Calder, president of National Hockey League.

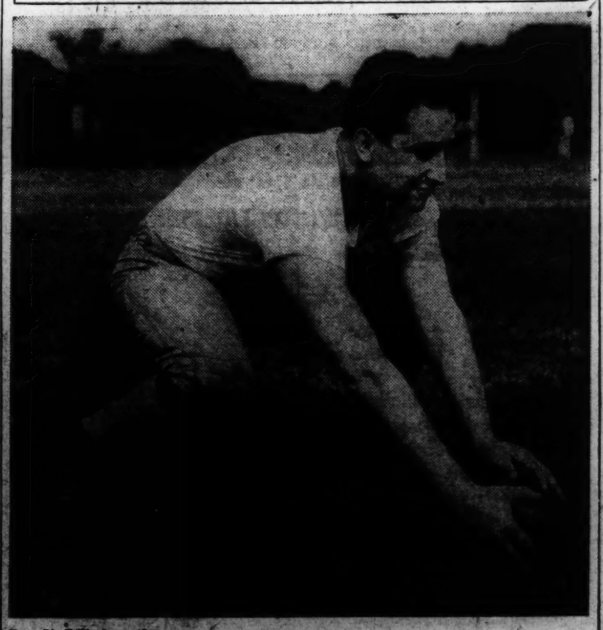
* * *

How the experts left Louisiana State out of football's big ten is a mystery to us . . . One of these days, the Chicago Cardinals will start clicking, and then is when the fireworks will start . . . Both pro and college coaches agree Paul Schissler of the Brooklyn Dodgers is one of the smartest players in the country.

* * *

Both the Giants and Yankees will bid $100,000 for Bob Feller if Judge Landis makes him a free agent . . . Everybody is excited about the case except the Judge . . . He is on a trip . . . Salida (Colo.) High School won its thirty-fifth consecutive game last week and the folks out there would like to know if this isn't the longest winning streak on record . . . There's a new story going the rounds that Joe Cronin is done as manager of the Red Sox, but it probably isn't true.

Veteran Jumbo Center



By a Staff Photographer
Marino Acerro, Tufts Veteran

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

How One Little Town Got Its Public Library

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Community Library Project

With Women at the Helm—for the Public Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pond Creek, Okla.

EVERY little city can have a library. Every little city needs a library. Trends are changing in these United States. Men and women are making adjustments. Leisure time (though sometimes forced) is to be spent. People are realizing the need for education and a great deal must be self-education. James Russell Lowell said: "The better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself." And it is for this that a good public library should furnish the opportunity and means.

The universal problems of libraries seem to be the need of funds for founding and maintenance, and also the need of leadership. Yet, it has been proved again and again that any little city can have a library, if only there are a few who are truly in earnest.

Pond Creek, Oklahoma, Grant county, has a population of about 900 and the citizens there opened a library, under the plans, with some revisions to fit community differences, used by Argonia, Kansas, Argonia, a town of 500, has operated a city library most successfully for the past 20 years.

Here are the plans used for organizing and maintaining the Pond Creek library. We believe they are applicable to any small city.

Persons interested in the library movement should meet in a home for an informal afternoon. Discussions of conditions favorable and otherwise existing in the community should be led by a temporary chairman, assisted by a secretary. At the close of the discussions preparations for a mass meeting of all interested persons in the city and surrounding country, to be held at a city meeting place on a certain night, are made. There should be two committees appointed to be working toward the mass meeting—a publicity and a program committee.

Informing the Public

Every family in each section of the city should be notified of the purpose of the meeting by a person assigned that territory. The town newspaper and papers of surrounding towns are usually glad to print news that has so wide an interest. Ministers should be given notices to read before their congregations. Announcements at all public meetings are recommended. Every possible means of advertising this first meeting should be used.

The duties of the program committee are to plan an interesting and enthusiastic as well as informative program. The program we had at the Pond Creek meeting was well received and is in outline as follows:

The Value of the Public Library to Our City, by the Mayor.

The Value of the Library as a Recreation Center, by a Local Minister.

The Value of a Library to the Local School, by the Superintendent of Schools.

The Value of a Public Library to a School Teacher, by a Teacher.

The Value of a Library to the Citizen, by the President of the Women's Club.

The Plan of Organization, by an Interested Citizen.

Each family in the city and surrounding territory was asked to lend the library association, of which they would become a member, one or more dollars, and to donate one or more books and old magazines, during a drive. All books donated would be placed on the free shelves. The dollar would be used to purchase new books, which would be placed on the pay shelf. Each family lending the dollar or dollars would be allowed books from the pay shelf until they had used up the amount lent. Books on the pay shelf are lent at 10 cents a week.

Afternoon Meeting

When the plans are approved by the assembly, a date is set for the money, book and magazine drive. A date is also set for an afternoon meeting of the association, for all members who can to attend. This afternoon meeting should be held before the drive so that the actual number and names of people who are willing to give of their time to forward the project may be learned.

The drive should follow soon after the afternoon meeting. It is advisable that the women working with the publicity and program committees conduct the drive, as they are the persons most interested; also they are already familiar with the town as divided by the publicity committee.

A list of everyone donating in any way toward the cause should be kept and at the close the list should find space in the local paper and outstanding donations mentioned. Fifty dollars is a goodly amount to assure a successful venture.

It is surprising the number of fine books that are stored in closets and attics. In making the drive at Pond Creek it was found that one family had saved copies of the National Geographic magazines for 20 years. They gave them to the cause, and what a source of information these are.

It is best to locate the library in a city or community building if possible. The Pond Creek library is in the city hall.

At the opening of the library in Pond Creek, visitors found more than 1000 copies of reference books and works of fiction that had been donated. At least a wagon load of magazines were turned in and a splendid reference file is being made by the Study Club women. About 50 late books were on the pay shelf.

After a Year of Service

At the end of a year of service records show that 625 persons are using the library. There are over 3000 volumes and 10,000 books were circulated. Anyone trading in the city is allowed a card without charge and this extends the service to near-by smaller towns.

It is indeed splendid when the association can pay the expenses of a librarian; but it seems difficult and a number of women give their time, and none have found it uninteresting or dull, rather they look forward to hours spent in this service. Plans are being made for story hours and book review clubs.

N. L. P.

Murals by Bell Colborne Painted on the Walls of the Children's Wards in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Left—Three Black Bears Serenade a Sleeping Friend. Right—The Pied Piper Leads the Village Children Away by the Joyful Tunes He Plays on His Pipes

Murals by Bell Colborne

Bring Joy to Children at Bellevue Hospital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE walls of the children's wards in Bellevue Hospital are no longer the flat, unpatterned expanses that make many institutional rooms uninviting. Rather do they melt away, as it were, or open up, to reveal fanciful gardens where story-book children and lovable animals are at play. And all because it is being increasingly realized that there is healing value in filling to the brim with interest and good cheer, hours which left to themselves, might be depressing. To this end the authorities at Bellevue sponsored the painting of murals and chose Miss Bell Colborne to carry them out.

Technically speaking her task was not always easy, for it was not practical to prepare the walls in the best way for the colors, nor could scaffolds be erected. However, the labor had a particular lightness and joy. The children were her advisory council. What stories did they love best? What colors did they prefer?

Some children didn't know any stories and had no opinions; and these children were particularly in need of the joy she could give. Others wanted screen stars and a large delegation insisted on having Charlie Chaplin represented. He looks favorably on Mother Goose, whose characters blow their horns, ride their broomsticks and pull out their plums with full assurance that he understands and respects them.

The romance of history evidently has survived the dust of textbooks, for the boys begged for Columbus, for crusading knights, for various historic pageants, for Byrd in the Antarctic.

While she painted, the children watched. They saw Alice go down the hole with the Rabbit and the Cheshire Cat bequeath to the world his imperishable grin. They saw the three bears eat their porridge bravely, as children must bravely eat their carrots and spinach.

Children in neighboring beds create new dramas of their own as they join imaginatively in the adventures of Little Red Riding Hood, Peter Rabbit, or the wild dash of cowboys. Their own individualities entering the classic scenes create new dilemmas and new solutions, and so the children become dramatists and actors. So much do they miss the particular "theater" to which they have come to belong during extended periods in one ward that when they are transferred to other wards they beg Miss Colborne to paint in the new place the old stories. The number of wards decorated by Miss Colborne is almost incredible. This writer spent an afternoon with her, going from floor to floor and down innumerable corridors. Yet nowhere did the artist's freshness of inspiration and zest of portrayal seem to lag. She and the famous characters and the participating children are always one grand stock company!

The nurses, too, are actresses and when bedtime comes they are more wont than bfore the murals were painted to pause in their round of routine duties in order to tell a goodnight story. The physicians voice their tribute.

The colors the children like, Miss Colborne says, are the pastels. One fancies they remind them of ice cream, candy and the ribbons and sashes worn to parties. She tells simply her pictorial stories and chooses those which are pleasant. When comedy enters, it is not crude nor in the vein of cartoons, but, rather, droll and whimsical.

Although the purpose of these murals is primarily to amuse and to brighten what might be tedious hours, it is a fact that a number of the children have been stimulated to a real interest in historical occurrences, in armor, in costume, in legend, in the development of American life by the subjects she has painted. Thus figs grow on what seemed to be thistles and weeks of disability may inspire a fresher feeling for life and its opportunities. To relieve tedium is a great deed, but to enrich thought and to reveal to children a finer world, a more important future than they had perceived, is even more vital.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

First of All—Well Groomed

London Offers Fitted Lines in Coat, Tunic, Frock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

FASHION decrees that women must be well groomed this autumn. Coats, tunics and dresses all have fitted lines. The swagger coat, which has been so easy to wear and so kind to the figure, is giving place to a three-quarter-length coat fitted to a low waistline and flared. There is also much fitting at the back of evening dresses.

The cutaway effect is seen in every type of garment both for day and evening wear. A cinema or evening suit of lamé, with a spray of flowers reaching from the throat to the waist, has a cutaway tunic; Seradi is showing a pink brocaded evening coat with a cutaway line in her autumn collection, and also a black velveteen cutaway suit.

Much fur is being used for trimming coats, dresses and hats. A black beaver-trimmed suit has a half belt of beaver in front; a black stockinette frock has an astrachan belt finished with satin ends. Fur is also used for the hem line of a wool two-piece day dress. Broadtail, cut and molded onto soft felt hats or caps, is very fashionable.

Peter Russell quite evidently foresees a cold winter and is preparing for it by introducing new and charming ideas that will give warmth. A double taffeta sports coat for indoor wear specially made to take the place of an outdoor tweed coat is attractive and sensible. He is also using double taffeta for his "stable" coats, delightful garments with stitched pockets, which closely resemble the actual stable coat in line and movement. An evening cloak in lemon taffeta is heavily padded for warmth, and is provided with large pockets "to carry everything." This cloak is worn over a dress of silver lamé, with an underskirt of ruched lemon taffeta, and is accompanied by lemon taffeta gloves and a spray of flowers in the same shade.

For Country Wear

For country wear he is introducing "stable" coats in tweed and smart little gilets. A forest green tweed gilet with brown silk back is worn with a brown skirt with green hem, and a "stable" coat of forest green and brown tweed. A waistcoat with a fringed hem line forms part of a suit in dull green and brown cloth, the fitted coat having a decided kick at the back. A smart touch is given to a two-piece suit by the introduction of a narrow strip of tweed inlet up the side of the dress to match the coat, the tweed being also used for the belt and gloves

Considerable interest centers round this season's gloves which can be of any shade and material. A London suit in a new soft blue cloth, by Peter Russell, has velvet gloves to match the little velvet blouse. Plum velvet gloves are worn with a gray cloth suit with plum velvet belt and toque; fox furs and a bunch of dahlias complete this outfit. Salmon tinted taffeta gloves and coatee accompany an evening dress of black velvet. A novel effect is produced by extending the sleeves of a black evening gown of finest wool lace to form the gloves. This new wool lace, appliquéd onto a foundation of chiffon, promises to be popular this season. Molyneux-Seal is using it for a simple dinner dress over silver lamé, thus producing a charming tinsel effect. It is also being used for attractive little evening coatees, and for day dresses with fitting bodices.

Belts Important

A word must be said for the belts which are such an important feature this season. Wide suede in bright, contrasting colors, is favored, the shades finding an answering note in a cap ornament or some other small detail. Seradi puts a belt and wristlets of gold and black suede on a black velvet evening suit. She also uses a gold tooled leather belt on a black lace evening gown, with small gold clips catching the shoulder straps. Shaped cummerbunds embroidered in gold with prominent colored jewels are in evidence, also sashes for day wear. A nigger stockinette dress, by Seradi, has a copper colored sash with novel fringe of upholstery in many colors.

D. A. LOVELL

Drawn by Mulready, London

Three Versions of the Popular Tunic

Tunics, long and short, straight and flared and cutaway, are largely featured this season by fashion's leading designers. The three sketched above are London versions of this important member of the winter wardrobe. The tunic at the top, giving a long, slender line, is of velvet, trimmed with pleated net and finished at the waist with a sash. The satin bodice model at the left buttons tightly to the figure, its short skirt flaring boldly at the sides. The third is a brocaded tunic which flares stiffly from the hips.

Through the Editor's Window

A Challenge to Better Thinking

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH November third elections almost upon us, and the air bombardment of political speeches growing hourly more vituperative, I am impressed chiefly with the way in which we humans think our own idea of progress can be furthered best by condemning the other fellow's ideas or achievements.

I suppose it is rather naïve of me to find in last-minute political diatribes a lesson of moral significance; but the fact remains. More than once I have refrained from turning off the radio at the announcement of a political speaker, because I hoped to receive from experts in government the bread of substantial thinking; and often have received not only a stone but a whole shower of stones—aimed at the chief opposing party. What would the world be like if we stopped throwing sharp missiles at one another, and turned instead to building sturdy foundations of carefully chosen, well-quarried stone capable of bearing strong superstructure of achievement?

* * *

A recent editorial, which you may have seen, commented upon a tendency of political organizations to take stands *against* this and that. Some of them are actually called "Anti" one thing or another. There seems to be a tendency, also, at least in the United States (and we suspect elsewhere, since humans are humans), to vote *against* the candidate one does *not* want, rather than *for* the candidate one *does* want. One might say that it amounts to the same thing. But does it? Especially when such an anti-viewpoint is carried all through life, in home, church and community.

Every organization seems to have its quota of persons who try to bring about progress by voting against rather than for. These members may be thoroughly sincere, and as full of idealism as the real builders. They simply are trying to achieve by means of a lazy method.

At least it seems to me a mere matter of lazy thinking To make derogatory remarks concerning someone's present achievement, whether the work of a senator or a soloist, is so much easier than to start in at the bottom and help build up in the mind of the organization a better concept of the possibilities of either. Talking down always takes less thinking than building up. Hence it is more generally done.

* * *

It might be an illuminating experience to make a covenant with oneself to give out to the world for an entire morning, day, or week, only constructive remarks. We may feel that the country would go to perdition if the Demlicans got in—or the Republicrats—but it would surely be better for us, instead, and for the country, to think out exactly what positive achievements and theories we are supporting and state them. We may wish the music or the president, at church or club, were different. It would be easier—but less helpful—to say so, too, than it would be to think out and state, without making a single disparaging comparison, the fine things we think music or a president in our organization should help to accomplish. We might feel more like voting against our neighbor's dog than like making a mental list of good reasons for a boy to have a dog-companion; we might be inclined to cast an entire ballot against the telephone voice of the woman sitting at the next office desk, but isn't it a fact that it will help the world along, to say nothing of ourselves, if we turn our energies to less devastating fields of mental activity? As an exercise in habit forming, the covenant with ourselves to express only the constructive view is a great teacher.

* * *

In little ways, also, the constructive turn to a remark makes a difference. "Don't strew your toys all over the room," is discouraging to children. It has no future. "Wouldn't you like to help mother make the room all neat and pretty again?" detours the child thought into a fresh channel and certainly brings about a happier atmosphere. (Takes a bit more thought on our part.) "I don't like the house so hot," can be said: "I like the house a bit cooler." Small changes, these, but in the sum total of days and weeks, far from small—and the effect of one's presence upon a group is greatly improved. Parenthetically, I might add that what you read on these pages has frequently been subjected to this sort of reconstruction. The human habit seems to be to make a statement in the negative way. The positive approach to even a remark on the weather becomes then a matter for cultivation.

So, in these final days of the political bombardment, as I listen to and read (as little of, as I feel I should let myself) the speeches of the parties, I practice substituting positive statements of achievement for the negative criticisms generously indulged in by our friends the campaigners; and I think more than ever how welcome in human life is the person who, instead of tearing down, is consistently building up.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. made a personal appearance at the London Pavilion for the première of "Accused," on behalf of the Institute of Journalists' Pensions Fund. A dark red carnation lit up his elegant dress coat. White waistcoat embodied the popular style of the moment, with short points at such an obtuse angle as to make almost a straight line across base. Many notable men attended; most of them in evening or dinner dress, although Richard Tauber wore a dark-blue double-breasted reefer suit.

There was a large percentage of double-breasted dinner jackets—a style which bids fair to oust the older one. Somerset Maugham wrote, in one of his novels, "A dinner jacket is the most difficult costume for a man to look well in." As he referred to the single-breasted Tuxedo, one is in agreement. The skimpy front caused by linked fastening is out of keeping with bold lapels. On the other hand the double-breaster is broad and imposing—but should be avoided by men of girth.

Gardenia a Close Second

I saw Jack Buchanan at the Palace Theater in his new play. His evening clothes were almost a replica of Douglas Fairbanks,' with the exception of the flower, which was white. In passing, gardenias are coming into favor and orchids are seen, but carnations still lead. One of Buchanan's informal suits was admired. Made from fine light gray worsted, jacket had pointed lapels, three buttons on front; waistcoat double breasted with dark knotted tie. Another striking outfit comprised cream jacket and trousers, light soft felt hat, brown and white shoes, flamboyant tartan pullover. Another good-looking suit of black and white checks was worn with black suede shoes.

Introducing Color Harmonies

Brown is steadily coming into its own as a winter color both for suits and overcoats. Purple brown and other dark shades are seen on well-dressed men. Most of them have stripes or overchecks of red or light brown. Some are scored with white cluster stripes and red overchecks. Shirts, handkerchiefs and ties, often carry brown stripes to tone with basic color of suit. Soft felt hats harmonize with clothes. Matching or toning has become a craze—with many permutations; one of the latest being color harmony between socks, braces and handkerchief. The more general plan is for tie and handkerchief to agree. Ties with triple zebra stripes include one which matches suit.

Take on Dashing Designs

Coverings for man's head, neck and feet have altered sharply during the past few years, especially for informal occasions. The low and rather flat shape of pork-pie hat with dipping brim in front gives a change of structure. Scarves have become more than protective and are ornamental to a degree; apart from brilliant color and dashing designs the folding provides scope for individuality. The monk's shoe in reverse hide, fastening with buckle, has received a fillip from royal patronage.

A scarf now ranks as a feature of the young man's kit. Much diversity of color, weave and pattern mark the latest examples. Tweed is established as a suitable material, and other fabrics embrace wools, cashmeres and mixtures. Loose and close stitches are in evidence. Sizes vary considerably, while designs include tartans, plaids and checks. Some exhibit a riot of color and others consist of plain hues with fancy ends or neat spots on a solid background. A scarf has become the insignia of undergraduates, who perpetrate the anomaly of wearing them without hat or overcoat on cold days.

As Seen at Rugger Match

A slight sketch of the smart spectator at a Rugger match is a fair example of informal attire. Fawn-colored overcoat of large herringbone pattern. Fronts button through and patched pockets bear flaps. Sleeves turn back at cuff. Collar is turned up at back in negligent fashion. Green pork-pie hat with narrow band snaps at front. Hunting yellow scarf looks attractive with red spots or diamonds. Suit tones with overcoat and shoes are of brown leather. Peccary hogskin gloves complete a becoming and nonchalant rig.

Lounging Specials

Attention is being paid to special garments for the home. Here are two examples with a strong family likeness. A delightful dressing-gown made from Scotch wool cashmere, in large checks, has shawl collar and turn-back cuffs. It is fastened at waist by a belt with sash ends. Apart from its comely appearance, this gown is the essence of comfort.

Its relative is made from the same cloth and takes the form of a house jacket. Fronts are double-breasted, while collar, cuffs and pockets are the same as for its big brother.

Timely Uses for Pumpkin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Honey Pumpkin Pie

Press through a fine sieve
1 cup cooked pumpkin. Add
⅓ teaspoon salt
⅓ teaspoon ginger
⅓ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup honey. Beat well. Add
1 egg, well beaten, and
1¼ cups milk. Pour into a deep pie plate lined with pastry. Bake in hot oven for 10 minutes, then reduce to moderate until custard is firm. Children often like pumpkin custard better than the pie, and it may be served them when pumpkin pie is served to adults. Use the above recipe, omitting the spices. Bake in custard cups.

Pumpkin Chips

Cut up
6 pounds pumpkin, rejecting the center seeds and hard outside rind. Cut the pulp into small thin chips. Add the juice and rind of
2 lemons. Add
4 pounds sugar and
½ ounce root ginger. Put all together into granite pan. Bring to a boil slowly and boil for two hours, taking great care to prevent burning. Remove ginger root. Put away in sterilized jars.

Candied Pumpkin

Peel pumpkin. Remove seeds and cut in pieces one inch square. Weigh and add an equal weight of sugar. Let stand over night. Drain. To each cup of sirup allow 1 teaspoon vinegar and a small root of ginger. Cook until it coats the spoon. Add pumpkin and boil until the pumpkin has absorbed almost all the sirup. Drain thoroughly, then spread on plates to dry. When dry, roll in sugar, and pack between layers of waxed paper.

Canning Pumpkin

To can pumpkin for winter use: peel, remove seeds and pulp. Cut pumpkin in small pieces. Steam until tender. Mash or press through a sieve. Pack in sterilized jars, partially seal and sterilize 180 minutes in a water bath or 60 minutes in a pressure cooker. Seal, cool and store in a cool place.

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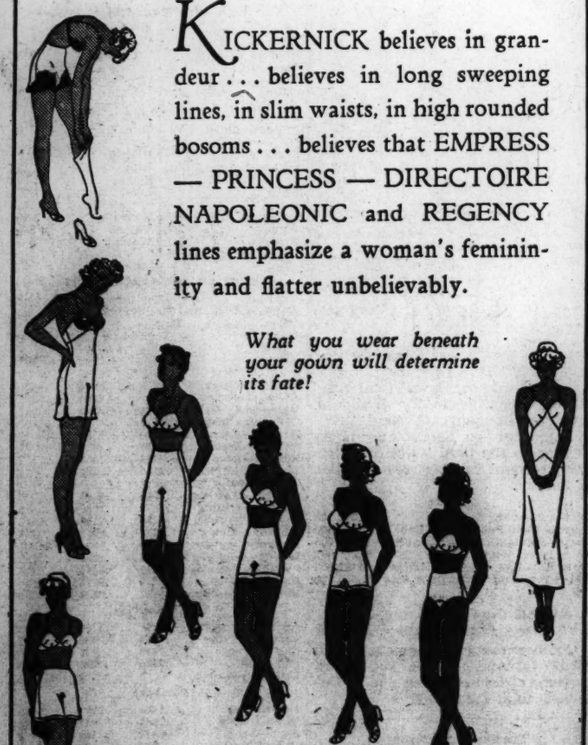

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Listed Stock Quotations

Recovery in Stocks Selective, With Specialties to the Fore

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Essays Rise With Motors And Oils in Lead

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Business news, including a flood of favorable company reports for the third quarter, apparently inspired a selective recovery in today's stock market.

While the steels and a number of other leaders displayed a tendency to give further ground, motors and specialties were out in front for substantial gains. There was an assortment of new highs for the past five years.

The European situation, of concern to international observers, tended to keep many traders on the side-lines. There were occasional light selling intervals and the volume dwindled near the final hour.

Transfers approximated 1,750,000 shares.

Shares getting up 1 to 3 points included American & Foreign Power preferred, Worthington Pump, Greyhound Corporation, General Motors, Chrysler, Union Pacific, Spicer Manufacturing, Pacific Western Oil, Fajardo Sugar, Flintkote, American Can, J. I. Case and du Pont.

Fractionally ahead were Nash Motors, Hudson, Hercules Motors, White Motors, Evans Products, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Deere, Western Union, American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Pure Oil, General Electric, Goodyear, New York Central, Great Northern, Crown Zellerbach, Simmons Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

In the backward division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Columbian Carbon, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda and Kennecott.

That brokers are not downhearted was seen in the sale of a stock exchange seat at $135,000, an advance of $3000 over the previous transfer.

The bond market traced an irregular course today with a number of corporate issues working toward recovery of yesterday's losses. U. S. Governments settled to slightly lower levels in early dealings.

Trading in all sections of the list lacked the breadth shown in recent sessions, although some of the loans with convertible and stock warrant purchase features were in fairly active demand at higher prices. The rail group accounted for several minor gains.

Buyers paid a point or so above previous finals for American Rolling Mill 4¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, and fractionally more for loans of Allis Chalmers, International Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, American & Foreign Power, Chesapeake Corp., Hiram Walker, Missouri Pacific, Pure Oil, Southern Railway and Shell Union Oil.

Selling was the dominant element in obligations of Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate, M-K-T, Goodyear and International Hydroelectric, but losses were moderate.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Oil stocks were active and strong in today's market and prices generally closed firm. Tobacco, steel & motor issues continued in fair demand, while copper shares held steady. Transatlantic and giltedged securities declined and a heavy tone also prevailed in foreign bonds. The taking of profits was noticeable at the close.

Paris: In contrast to previous sessions in the Bourse this week, prices finished firm after early weakness. Rentes regained the larger portion of their early losses and banking shares likewise rallied. The international section, although mixed, showed some good-sized advances.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed 5/8d. to 1⅛d. higher, rallying on reports of frost in parts of Argentine and the firmness in today's Winnipeg market. The cotton market was quiet and finished about unchanged. Local support was influenced by the strong Alexandria market and buying by Egyptians, which offset scattered hedge selling.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	49½	52	First, N Y	2135	2150
City	43¼	45¼	Manhattan	33¾	35½
Commercial	194	198	Public	52½	54½
Fifth Av	990	1010			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	70¾	73	Guaranty	349	353
Banca C I	110	120	Irving	16⅝	18
Bk NY&T	490	500	Kings Co	1700	1750
Bronx	9	11	Lawyers	54	58
Brooklyn	123	127	Law Tie & G	1½	1½
Cn Hanovr	132½	135	M'facturers	50½	53
Chemical	64	66	New York	141¼	143½
Empire	26½	28	Title Guar	11¾	13
Fulton	250	260	Unit States	2070	2100

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	53	54½	Merchants	430	450
N Shawmut	30	33	Second Nat	158	163

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Am Nat	230		First Nat	290	300
Cent Repub	17¼	19½	Harris T&S	420	430
Cont Ill Bk	150	160	Northern Tr	840	855

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	48¾	50½	Home	37	39
Am Alliance	23¾	24	North River	28½	28½
Gt American	36½	38	Sprfield Fir	130½	134
Hartford	72	75	U S Fire	54¼	56½

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Extra Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Caterpillar Tract	50c	...	Nov. 25	Nov. 9
Resumed				
Electric Boat	60c	...	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Initial				
Federated Dep Stores 4¼% pf 35 5-12c	...	...	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Interim				
Marconi Int Mar Com ADR for ord reg. 3 3-10c	...	...	Oct. 26	Oct. 1
Regular				
Bank of Montreal	12	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Fdry	25c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 7
Caterpillar Tract	50c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 9
Commer Accept pf	75c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Conn Lt & Pwr 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	.....
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Kimb Clark	25c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 3
Lord & T 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
National Biscuit	40c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Selby Shoe	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Sterling, Inc.	5c	...	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Do pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Thompson (John R) Co.	12½c	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 5
West Virginia Pulp & Paper 4% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 2

*Called for redemption plus above dividend.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:20 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 21	Last Oct. 20
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	69½	68¾	69½	69¼
15¼	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅞	14⅜	15	15
35¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	29¼	28⅝	29¼	28⅞
37¼	22½	Addressograph (.60)	35¼	34	34	35
21½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
81¾	56	Air Reduction (1f)	73½	73½	73½	73¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	5	4½	5	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	16½	15¾	16	16
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
56¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	54	53½	53¾	53¾
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	45½	45½	45½	45¾
40⅝	20⅞	Alleghany Steel (1f)	37¾	36¾	37	37
245	187	Allied Chem (6)	233½	232	232	235
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¾
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14½	14¾	14½	14
86	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	....
68⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	65⅝	65½	65½	66
29⅞	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	29½	29½	29½	28⅞
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	101	101	101½
71½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	68¼	67½	68¼	67½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44½
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	60¼	60	60	60¼
137½	115¾	Am Can	127	124½	127	124¼
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	166¼	166¼	166¼	....
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	52¾	52¼	52¾	53
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	64½	62¾	64½	63
106½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4f)	110	110	110	....
13⅜	7½	Am Colortype	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	29⅝	29½	29¾	29⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98¼	97½	98¼	....
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½
47½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50¼	47⅜	50¼	46⅝
41½	25	Am & Fr Pow 6	41½	39⅝	41½	38½
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅝	17⅞	18½	17¼
8⅜	5½	Am Hide & L	5½	5½	5½	5½
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47	47	47	47½
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35¾	35¾	35¾	....
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	20½	19½	19⅞	18⅝
14	9¾	Am International	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
39⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	37¼	37	37	37
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
40	27	Am Metal	47	46⅞	46⅞	47¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	12	12	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68¼	68	68¼	69¾
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	80¾	79⅞	79⅞	81⅝
27⅜	18⅜	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¼	23	23	23¼
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	33
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	39¼	39	39	39
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25¼	23⅞	25½	23¾
93⅜	58¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	90⅞	90	90½	90
152⅝	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145¼	144½	145¼	146½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	63	63	63	63
45⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	45¼	44½	44½	45
130	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	127¾	127¾	127¾	128
36	24⅜	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	27
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55	56	54⅜
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180⅝	179	180½	179¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99½	98½	98¾	99
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101¼	100⅞	101	101¾
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
27½	19½	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26⅞	26½	26½	26¾
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	57½	57½	57½	57⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7⅜	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
47¾	28	Amerada (2)	46	45⅝	45⅞	46
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	86	86	86	83¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	20
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	103	103	103	104
15	9	Andes Copper n	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12½
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39½
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79	79	79	55½
62⅝	47½	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	55¾	5 5	55¾	55½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	14	14	14	14
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	16¾	16⅜	16?	16⅜
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	21	20¾	20¾	21
119	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	117¾	117⅝	117¾	....
51½	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	44	43¾	44	42½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	82¾	81½	82¾	82⅜
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106	106	106	106⅜
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	42⅝	41⅞	42½	42¼
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	31¼	30	30¼	31
52½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	53	52½	53	53½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	31¾	31½	31⅝	31⅝
126¼	113	Atlas Powder pf (6)	126	126	126	....
30½	14	Atlas Tack	19½	19	19	19½
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	34½	34	34	33¾
10½	5¾	Austin Nichols	6½	6½	6½	6¼
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5	5	5⅛
—B—						
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	24½	24	24⅝	24½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37¾	37½	37¾	38
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4½
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	112	112	112	111⅞
72⅞	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	69½	69½	69½	71½
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	24¼	24¼	24½	24
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	120	120	120	120
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	19½
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	17½
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	102	101¾	102	101⅝
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	95	95	95	....
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	11½	30⅞	31¼	31⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	23	23	23	23⅛
63½	48	Best & Co 2½)	63¼	62¾	63¼	62⅞
76	45¾	Beth Steel	74¼	73⅝	74	74⅜
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	19	19	19
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124½	124¼	124½	125
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	47	46½	47	45½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	18⅜
108	77¼	Blumenthal pf	107	107	107	....
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¼	28¼	28¼	28
63⅜	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¼	46	46	46
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43¼	43	43	43¼
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27	27½	27⅝	27¼
83½	64	Borg Warner (3f)	81½	80¾	81	81¼
11½	6	Boston Maine	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
64⅞	43¼	Brigge Mfg (2f)	61¾	61½	61¼	61
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	46	45¼	45¼	45¾
58½	46¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅝	56	56⅝	56
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39¼	38	39¼	40
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	55½	55	55⅝	56
17¾	8	Brunswick Balke	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
33¼	20¾	Bullard (½b)	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
49¼	11½	Bulova Watch	50	47	49¾	46⅞
34½	25	Burrough Add (.60f)	33	32⅞	32⅞	33
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	5½
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	16
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25⅜	16½	Byers	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	(23⅜
32¼	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	32	31⅞	31⅞	31½
—C—						
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1f)	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11
40¼	30	Campbell Wy & C (1f)	37⅞	37½	37¾	37¾
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	54½	54½	54½	....
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	168	164	168	164¾
84½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83½	82½	83½	82¼
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27½	26⅝	26¾	26½
32	19	Celotex Co	29	28⅞	29	29¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84½	84¼	84½	84¼
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	29¼	28¾	29¼	29
57	35	Central RR of NJ	44¼	44¼	....	....
10	6½	Century Ribbon	10¾	10	10	10
60½	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	59¼	58½	58¾	58¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (hn)	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
136	80½	Certain-Teed pf	135	135	135	....
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67½	67	67	68
25⅝	19	Champion P & P (1)	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	24⅝
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	105	104¼	105	104
27½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
97	59	Chesapeke Corp (3)	97	96½	96¾	96½
76⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76½	76	76¼	76
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6	6	6	6
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
12¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11¼	11	11¼	11⅜
31¾	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil &St P pf (h)	4½	4½	4⅝	4½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅞	18	18½	18
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59½	59¼	59½	59½
2¾	1¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29½	29½	29½	29
13⅞	7⅛	Chickasha Cot O	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	129⅜	128	128¾	127⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18½	18½	18½	18¼
86¾	72⅝	City Ice & Fpf (6½)	85⅝	85½	85⅝	75¼
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	35	35	35	35½
47½	33	Clev Graph Br (2)	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	67	67	67	67
135	84	Coca Cola (2)	120	119½	120	120
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	104½
110⅝	110⅝	Collins & A pf cld (7)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	....
63¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	62¼	61⅞	62¼	61¾
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	111½
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	24½	24	24¼	24⅝
35⅞	28½	Colo F & Ir (n)	38½	37⅜	38	37⅝
9¾	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	34¾	34	34	34
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	99	101	....
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾g)	46½	46	46	....
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	123	122¼	122¼	125
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	70⅝
119¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	117½	117	117	117½
84¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	81¾	81½	81¾	81¾
24¾	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwith & So pf (3)	73	73¾	72¾	72½
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	9¾
44½	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	35⅞	36	36
14	8	Consol Cigar	13¾	13	13½	13¾
85	72½	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	85½	85½	85½	....
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	77	77	77	76
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	18	18	18	18
47	27¼	Consol Ed N Y (2)	47⅝	46½	46½	47
8¾	3⅝	Consol Laundries	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜
-89	102	Consol Rd N Y (5)	107½	107½	107½	107½
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60f)	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
¾	10¾	Cont Baking A	24½	22	24½	22
26½	15⅜	Container (n (1)	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅝
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	104	102	104	102
87½	67¼	Cont Can (2f)	75⅝	74½	75½	74¼
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22⅝	21¾	22½	21¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	40	39¾	40	40
4	2½	Cont Motors	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2¾
38½	28½	Cont Oil (1f)	35	34½	34¾	35
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	31½	31	31½	31
69½	44¼	Conv Exchange (3)	69½	69¼	69¼	69
82½	63⅝	Conv Products (3)	72	71½	72	72
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160½	160	160	160
7¾	4	Coty	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
27½	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37¼
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	33
48¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	85¼	83¾	85¼	83¾
54¼	44¼	Crown Cork pf n ww(3½)	54	53	54	53½
12⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
124¾	96½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	124	122	122	....
2⅜	1⅜	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	....
18½	9	Cuba Re (g	13½	13⅛	13½	13¼
14½	8¼	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10	10¼	10
111	63¼	Cuban Am Sug pf	106	106	106½	106
—D—						
24¼	16⅛	Curtis Publishing	21⅛	21½	21⅝	21½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	19
70	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	71	70⅜	71	..
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	17½	17½	17½	17¾
97¼	52	Deere & Co	99	98¼	99	95½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30½	30½	30⅝	30
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	51¼	50⅝	51½	50¾
23½	14⅝	Del Lack & W	21½	20½	21	20¾
9¾	4¾	Denver R G pf (h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	148	148	148	149
11	4	Detroit & Mack	9	9	9	8¾
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	32¾	32½	32½	33¼
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½f)	39	39	39	39
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23	22¾	23	23½
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅜
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	11	10½	11	11
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	74¾	73⅝	74¼	74
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8⅝	8	8⅝	8
18⅛	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	15	15	15	....
169¼	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	169½	168	169	168
—E—						
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8	8	8	8¼
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	175½	175½	175½	175½
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39½	39½	39½	39
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45½
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	112½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	14½	14	14½	14⅜
7¾	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15	14¾	15	15½
78	29½	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	69½	69	69	69¾
85	32¾	Elec Pow & Lt

Tax Receipts in Initial Quarter of Fiscal Year Over Billion

First Quarter's Tax Collections Peak Since 1928

WASHINGTON (AP) — Marking up increases in receipts from 48 of 65 classes of taxes, the Internal Revenue Bureau reported its total collections for the first quarter of this fiscal year climbed $164,000,000 over the same period a year ago.

The increase, a rise of almost 20 per cent, pushed aggregate collections to $1,009,994,623. This compared with $845,471,253 in the corresponding period last year.

Highest Since 1928

Treasury officials said it was the first time since 1928 that first-quarter collections had exceeded $1,000,000,000. The receipts, however, were below the January-March quarter last year, when collections aggregated $1,079,000,000.

Leading the upturn last quarter were receipts from corporate and individual income, capital stock, liquor, cigarette, gasoline and automobile levies. Increases of a million dollars or more were reported in 18 tax categories.

The biggest puncture in the picture of climbing revenues came in the agricultural adjustment tax column. These levies produced $40,855,548 in the first quarter of last year, but, because of invalidation by the Supreme Court, contributed nothing this year.

With the exception of this item, no decrease of as much as $1,000,000 was shown for the quarter this year in any single classification.

Income Tax Rise Biggest

Included among declines of less than $1,000,000 were returns from taxes on wines and cordials, crude petroleum processed, brewers' wort and malt, chewing and smoking tobacco and special taxes on brewers and dealers in malt liquors.

Largest increase in a single levy was reported for corporation income taxes, which rose $42,344,139 to $198,931,476.

Capital stock tax collections were up $30,403,156 to $127,340,542; individual income taxes increased $34,488,801 to $155,263,764 and returns from levies on standard-sized cigarettes rose $20,062,391 to $127,726,387.

Despite declines in five individual categories, liquor taxes showed a total increase of $28,563,082 to $161,022,725.

Gasoline tax receipts were $56,013,976, an increase of $7,468,266, while levies on passenger automobiles and motorcycles produced $16,605,372, or $6,452,149 over the same period a year ago.

For September, aggregate internal revenue collections were listed at $467,641,848, an increase of $88,771,448, or more than one fourth, over the $378,870,399 in the same month a year ago.

September Cotton Spinning Activity Highest Since 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have reached a higher percentage of activity during September than in any month since June, 1933.

The industry worked 125.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, for the month, as compared with 115.8 per cent in August this year and 93.9 per cent in September last year. The high point of June, 1933, was 128.9 per cent of capacity, when there were 30,964,000 spinning spindles in place, as compared with 27,962,666 in place last month.

South Carolina topped all states in the number of active spindle hours for the month, the total having been 2,008,556,051. Census Bureau officials said it was the first time South Carolina had passed the 2,000,000,000 mark since 1933, when the high peak of activity was reached.

Active spindle hours for September totaled 8,088,255,427 or an average of 289 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,573,009,997 and 270 for August this year, and 6,183,763,453 and 207 for September last year.

Reich Sees No Mark Devaluation Without International Compact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German mark is the only important European currency, the gold content of which is still the same as it was before the world economic crisis. Pound sterling, franc and guilder have all been devaluated. Only the currency of the greatest debtor state after 1919 remains what it was in 1924.

Such a statement needs qualification. This country has actually about 19 different sorts of marks with which it carries on foreign trade, and also large obligations to foreign creditors neither the capital nor interest on which it pays in valuta, since they are included in a transfer moratorium. The German mark abroad is also worth much less than the official quotation of round RM2.50 per $1.

The story of the way in which Germany has maintained this Herculean struggle against normal devaluation of the currency is known in general outline. Such a watertight system of centralized control has been built up as most financiers and economists would have declared to be impossible in the modern world. The flight of capital on any large scale has long been impossible, export of capital from Germany has been rigidly regulated, strict control of imports and of payments for them is in operation, and travel abroad for all German subjects is very much restricted.

The regulation of export prices to meet foreign competition, which has been strengthened by devaluation in so many cases, has been achieved through export subsidies. In fact, such a state control of capital, goods and services has resulted in the past four years as the advocates of state capitalism or state socialism might well envy.

This system, which has worked like a sluice to keep the level of imports the same as that of exports, has many inconveniences and shortcomings, it is obvious. But its sponsors maintain that there is no alternative.

It is in the light of this restrictive system that the German official attitude toward devaluation of the mark must be examined. This country did not rush to devaluate when the French frenc fell because Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank President, and his co-workers are convinced that devaluation alone will not solve the fundamental problems of Germany's financial and economic life today. The Third Reich will not devaluate because it cannot take the risks involved in such a process without certain extra compensations being forthcoming to create a new world trade for it.

Debt Not Unbearable

The reasons which have actuated certain other states in their decision to devaluate during the past few years do not apply to Germany today, because of the complicated system of control which it has established, e. g. The Third Reich would not take such a step in order to prevent further withdrawals of large foreign credits—the moratorium has long made this unnecessary. It would not gain such important benefits in the form of increased export markets, seeing that the prices of exports do not play so great a role in present-day Germany because of the subsidies which are granted; nor, does there appear any strong reason to devaluate in order to reduce the internal debt, seeing that despite the fact that official figures are lacking today, reliable estimates show that this debt is by no means unbearable.

Devaluation must therefore be justified on quite other grounds to make it acceptable here. German financial experts do not today stand for the present official mark because they are enthusiasts for the gold standard or any other theory but simply in the hope that conditions carrying far less risks for their country can be secured by concessions from the outside world.

Free Markets Needed

This country declares itself in complete agreement with the report of the League of Nations Economic Council, which stated that the first objectives in the move toward world economic recovery are the establishment of conditions in which the purchaser can purchase what he wants, the debtor can pay what he owes, and the tourist can go where he will, without encountering obstacles such as quotas, currency restrictions, etc., resulting from government intervention. But when it is added that each state should make its own particular contribution to this problem, Germany replies that it cannot do any more than it has done without endangering its whole financial and economic structure.

Help must come from outside, it is argued here, before devaluation and general economic improvement can be expected. That help, it appears, must show itself in the establishment of a guarantee fund to protect the mark during the interim period (this country's gold and foreign exchange reserves are infinitesimal). There must be a consolidation of Germany's foreign debts on an agreed basis with a reduction in the interest charges. Germany must have a guarantee that the other states will not devaluate further and so eliminate any possible benefits which devaluation could bring in the export markets. And, finally, this country demands supplies of raw materials to be obtained within its own currency area—in other words, it demands colonies.

Debts and Raw Products

Compromise on the debts question and raw materials are the two issues which concern Germany most at the present moment. The latter demand is not so simple as it appears to certain people. The very term "raw materials" calls for some clarification, particularly as to whether it refers only to such as are the basis for industry or also certain foodstuffs. And, further, this question has been interpreted in Germany as a demand for the return of "Unser" (our) colonies—those lost after the World War and carries with it definite political considerations.

In fact, there are such close links between the general financial and economic problems, on the one hand, and the political problems, on the other, that merely to talk about "money being allowed to perform its natural function as a means of purchase and sale, not as a means of preventing them" will get nowhere.

The leaders of the Third Reich realize that for any economic and financial concessions which they may get from England, France and America, corresponding political concessions will be expected. Today, they are wondering how far they can go to meet such desires.

There is room for understanding regarding limitation of armaments, the framing of a new "Locarno," and as to Germany's intentions in east Europe. On all these points this country has certain definite ideas which it will not willingly surrender. If it could make itself self-sufficient, it is certain that it would not consider any concessions.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

war, and on to a physical war.

2. **The Tariff**: The case against the President's exercise of power to negotiate and sign trade agreements rests upon the constitutional clause conferring the treaty making power upon the Senate and the President acting jointly. The Senate shall "advise and consent." Advising and consenting have both been consigned to the limbo in the Trade Agreements Act.

Has Ample Precedent

There is ample precedent for the President making agreements instead of negotiating treaties. The high-water mark in such agreements was probably reached in President Theodore Roosevelt's time. It was often said that he ran the foreign relations of the United States by means of them. Like George Washington, who vowed he would never again appear before the Senate with a treaty, Roosevelt I shrank from exposing foreign relations to senatorial mutilation.

The present President's case is much less "heinous." He is merely acting upon authority given him by Congress.

The tariff making power is solely vested in Congress, unlike the treaty making power, which is shared by Congress. Nevertheless, there is plenty of Republican precedent for Mr. Roosevelt's exercise of the tariff power. The McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 handed tariff powers to the President; in 1922, the Fordney-McCumber Act handed more to him: and the Hawley-Smoot Act handed still more to him. The reason was simple. Congress, as well as the courts, recognized that it could not legislate in detail on every subject coming within its purview.

Much Is Involved

Think of what would be involved in tariff negotiations. The purpose of the Trade Agreements Act is to improve foreign trade. That purpose cannot be realized by lowering import duties or removing import restrictions on goods unless by so doing the United States is able to obtain some benefit for American exports to foreign countries. What is involved, consequently, is a bargain—a bargain based upon a knowledge of all the facts of the case and upon delicate negotiations.

Could Congress undertake such a job? Hardly. Congress could not be expected to ascertain with any degree of accuracy facts which would enable it to legislate with respect, say, to the duty payable on pineapples, bananas, or ginger root coming from Haiti in return for a lower duty in Haiti on American meat, lard, raisins, prunes, apricots, etc. Suppose Congress undertook to cope with such details. The upshot would be, as the Supreme Court stated many years ago in a test on this delegation of power to the Executive, "to stop the wheels of government and bring about confusion, if not paralysis, in the conduct of the public business."

Result of Public Clamor

3. **Spending.** Interesting citations could be given—and, in fact, have been given in campaign speeches—from the speeches of such anti-centralizers as Governor Landon and Alfred E. Smith to prove that the American people in 1933 wished to centralise a spending program in the hands of the President. It was not called spending. It was called "doing something," but that amounted to the same thing.

The present bill of indictment against the Executive in regard to the appropriation power has to do with the "blank check of $4,880,000,000 for work relief. Congress holds the appropriation power, not the President. Obviously, however, it is practically delegated to the President by lump-sum appropriations.

Yet, if we examine this appropriation, it is doubtful whether it would be proved unconstitutional. All that the Supreme Court requires is that, as the condition of the delegation of powers, Congress shall lay down the policy to be pursued and the standards to be applied in administration. In these respects most of what Mr. Justice Stone recently called the "facile legislation" of the New Deal was deficient.

Act is Fully Equipped

But the Work Relief Act—and, incidentally the Trade Agreements Act—is thoroughly equipped with both policy and standards. I do not think it would have been so equipped but for the antecedent decisions of the Supreme Court. We were still under the spell of saving the country through the White House. But the judiciary brought its sister branch in the legislature up with a jerk to a realization of its own prerogatives.

The object of the Work Relief Act was to employ 3,500,000 persons on useful public works. The works themselves were divided into eight broad classifications, with supervision by the permanent organs of government for certain types of projects. Wage policy was laid down. Administration was to be carefully supervised by congressional ratification of appointments beyond a certain salary scale.

This writer for one regrets that the "blank check" had so much congressional writing on it. At the time of enactment the President had learned a good deal about the administration of relief.

Question of Prevailing Wages

One of the lessons was that re-employment in private enterprise would be retarded by paying prevailing wages for work relief. In his message, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt sought to apply the standard of "a security wage," i. e., a wage midway between a dole and the prevailing wage. But his standards had to be replaced by congressional standards. And these restored the principle of the prevailing wage, than which nothing has done more to freeze the relief rolls.

4. **Administrative Law.** This is the real heel of Achilles in the indictment of the centralization of powers granted to the President. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be far more interested in the regulation of agriculture and industry to the stage of control than in the use of the other powers with which he has been endowed. In regulating the economy you regulate the people. And in so doing you sidetrack both the legislature and the judiciary in their respective functions of enacting and interpreting the law. For, as Woodrow Wilson said in 1908, "Government by commission is not regulation by law, but control according to the discretion of government officials."

What Happened During NRA

We remember what happened in the NRA period. It almost seemed at that time as if Americans, in Choate's famous phrase, were living under the bylaws, not the laws; only these laws had not even attained the dignity of print, but were still in mimeograph form, with no place of repose. And the President was the ultimate code authority.

Such a modus is alien to the American system; so much so that there is no English phrase for it, and one has to go to the French for one. In France the system of rule by government officials is called droit administratif, now rendered administrative law. Under the old common law we are subject to the law—administrators included.

It may be that in the complexity of modern life there is need for administrative law as a supplement to law. Few persons, I suppose, now question the desirability of such regulatory agencies as the SEC. Our question lies in the extent of the judicial functions allowed to these administrative commissions.

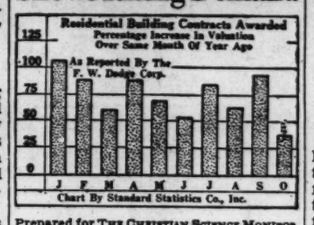
Must Be Free to Act

It is necessary that administrators shall be free from dependence upon the party in power. A fortiori, the administrators who hold judicial functions should be free. Otherwise they will swell the bureaucracy acting at the whim of the Executive.

Moreover, in general, the judicial functions of administrative tribunals should be divorced from their legislative and executive functions, or made independent of them, e. g., in the Court of Claims, the Court of Customs, and the Board of Tax Appeals; and their decisions should be subjected to judicial review to the full extent permitted by the Constitution.

The danger to a democracy arising out of an overweening bureaucracy subject to the Executive has been given the name of the New Despotism. It might easily turn into the oldest of old despotisms. Then, as the historian Livy puts it, the remedies for the ills we suffer may be as unbearable as the ills themselves.

Residential Building Shows Rising Demand



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW construction undertakings are holding at a high level. Residential projects are reflecting the rising demand for new homes indicated by higher rents, as well as the continued activities of the FHA and the further easing of mortgage credit.

Strengthened confidence in the business outlook and in the prospective resistance to building costs reductions are contributing factors.

Number of Ore Boats On the Great Lakes Greatest Since 1929

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Two hundred and seventy-eight out of 309 American iron ore carrying vessels were in operation on the Great Lakes on Oct. 15, C. C. Lindeman, statistician for M. A. Hanna Co., reported.

This is a gain of 16 ships from 30 days ago and is the greatest number in commission since the record year of 1929.

Of the boats now operating 273 are engaged in the ore trade, a gain of 26 over a month ago and 118 above the like date last year.

On a percentage basis 89.97 per cent of available boats are now in use against 83.17 last month and 57.41 a year ago.

This is a reflection of the swift pace of the steel industry which this year is expected to require that 46,000,000 tons of ore be brought down to the lower lakes before the navigation season closes.

Trip capacity of boats now operating is 2,433,400 or 92.69 per cent of the entire fleets.

Seventeen lines are now running at 100 per cent capacity, compared with 14 a month ago. Companies to join the 100 per cent column this month are Hutchinson & Co., Wilson Transit Co. and G. A. Tomlinson.

As of March 15 this year only 237 vessels or 74.29 per cent were in commission. Of these but 204 were engaged in the ore trade.

Steel Operations Drop to 74 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production declined to 74 per cent during the past week, according to Iron Age. The decline occurred mainly in the Pittsburgh and Chicago areas and is attributed primarily to a falling off in structural steel, a good many construction projects, both private and government-financed, having been held up until after election.

The Pittsburgh district rate is 72 per cent, or four points lower than last week, while the Chicago average is down one and a half points to 74½ per cent.

Whether the decline is a temporary one is not clearly discernible. In sheets and bars, the most commonly used products, demand is mounting. Sheet mills are barely able to supply the needs of their regular customers and are turning away business from the occasional buyer for delivery at any time during this quarter.

Although present backlogs are ample in sheets and bars, a winter slackening in building work might find mills rolling other products in need of tonnage before many weeks unless pending railroad programs are converted into actual steel orders for the heavier products within the near future.

$50,000,000 Home Building Scheme Starts in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's $50,000,000 housing scheme starts immediately, the chartered banks and other financial institutions having agreed to loan the money without waiting for the necessary legislation which will be passed by Parliament. Charles Dunning, minister of finance, and Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, were jubilant as they gave this information to members of the parliamentary press gallery and invited questions and criticism.

It is confidently expected that the scheme will start the now idling building and allied trades into sudden action and beneficially affect 85 per cent of the country's business and hundreds of thousands of employees.

Interest Rate Cut

When this government-assisted plan was announced a month ago a maximum discount rate of 5 per cent had been stipulated and the interest rate would have worked out at around 10 per cent. A few days ago, however, explained Mr. Dunning, a conference was held with representatives of all chartered banks and Mr. Purvis and Professor Mackintosh of the employment commission, when it was agreed to lower the interest rate and to provide for a discount rate of only 3¼ per cent, which is equivalent to an effective interest rate of 6.32 per cent on a one-year loan.

This rate represents a reduction of more than one half from the rates at which loans for instalment purchases are usually made. The Government, as originally planned, is guaranteeing 15 per cent of the aggregate value of loans for housing repair and renovation made by each institution. No loan is to exceed more than $2000 on any single property and the limit of aggregate loans is to be $50,000,000.

Nation-wide community campaigns for promoting improvement and repair of houses across Canada will be started at once under the direction of the commission, said Mr. Dunning. Mr. Purvis, after expressing warm appreciation of the chartered banks' co-operation said that the success of the scheme now depended upon immediate community co-operative action.

"It is hoped," he continued, "that in the Windsor, Ontario district, where some pioneering works has already been done, banks will be able to begin making loans the third week in October. In other sections of the country it may take about two weeks before active operations can be commenced.

"The beneficial scope of the plan is so wide it does not appear in its entirety at first sight," he told the press. "Not only will the plan directly benefit thousands of home owners enabled under it to make needed repairs and changes which depressed conditions rendered next to impossible, but it will give a tremendous impetus all along the line. In every community in Canada house repairs and modernization are urgently required."

Expect Many Loans

The National Employment Commission has a "solid basis" for expecting total amounts in Canada under the plan will be two, three or even four times the total amount of loans made, said Mr. Purvis. Not only would many of those receiving loans be able to finance part of the expenditure out of their own savings but under the stimulus of aggressive campaigns for house improvement thousands who did not require loans would fall in line with their neighbors in renovating and modernizing homes.

The chairman stated that a similar scheme in the United States had met with great success. Started in 1934 it had grown to large proportions, up to last September amounting to about 1,100,000 individual modernization loans totaling over $440,000,000. He thought that the commission was justified in the belief that Canada could and should do proportionately as well, if not better.

Social Legislation Induces Invention Of Various New Accounting Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Influence of social legislation upon American business methods is dramatized here by new appliances for handling the enormous amount of data needed in connection with the administration of old-age and unemployment insurance benefits.

As exhibited at the thirty-third National Business show at Commerce Hall, the new devices for recording details of personnel required by the Social Security Act were seen here as indicating a trend toward lower administrative costs for pension and insurance systems. The machines were developed by American manufacturers to meet the special needs arising from recent legislation, it was said.

Among them are electric bookkeeping and classifying devices which provide speedy and accurate recording of data concerning rates of pay, employment and deductions. The accounting machines are regarded as outstanding in the effort of modern business to simplify complicated procedures.

Pay envelopes with zipper fasteners are shown by one manufacturer as the latest aid to smartness for one of the most popular days of the week. While eliminating glue, the envelopes also were said to provide better protection against tampering.

A transparent telephone whose fittings remove another mechanical mystery by permitting the subscriber to see what happens when a number is dialed is another new gadget developed by engineers to modernize the office.

To provide office safety, some of the larger equipment is fitted with red lights to warn operators when they are too close while the machine is in motion. Other machines have been quieted to reduce office noises.

Complicated banking machines are designed to reduce crime, and among the more spectacular devices is a seven-foot typewriter.

Tung Oil Rapidly Taking Its Place In the Agricultural Setup in U. S.

PENSACOLA (AP)—Out of the Gulf coast chemurgic conference comes word that tung oil this year will cast off its swaddling clothes and appear as a lusty infant—a 2,000,000-pound infant—ready to take its place in the new agricultural-industrial alliance.

Speakers at the conference told pioneer tung orchardists their efforts will produce 2,000,000 pounds of domestic tung oil for the year, supplanting importation of that amount from China in the face of an estimated demand of 125,000,000 pounds.

Oil from the black-brown tung nuts, now dropping to the ground from mature trees planted on approximately 35,000 acres in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas will bring to their owners an estimated $300,000. It is an infant industry, but there are some 65,000 acres of tung trees, planted within the last five years, which have yet to bear a crop of commercial proportions.

The story of the tung tree is similar to that of the soy bean. Grown and used in the Far East, particularly in China, for hundreds of years, it is comparatively new in this country. Early in this century the first tung nuts were brought to the United States and planted. The trees thrived in the Gulf states, but it has been only within recent years that commercial possibilities were given serious consideration.

Fairchild Aviation Plans Segregation of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Fairchild Aviation Corporation has called a special meeting of the stockholders on Nov. 2, to ask their approval of the segregation of the company's activities into two separate companies, the shares of one of which will be distributed to present shareholders on a share-for-share basis.

The Fairchild Aviation Corporation will retain full ownership of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, which manufactures aerial cameras and other precision aviation instruments at Woodside, Long Island, and its interest in Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

The Fairchild Aviation aircraft and engine business, and its interest in Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., of Canada, will be transferred to a new concern, the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation, the shares of which will be distributed.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21-folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

Christmas card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double folds, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 5-29, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Box Assortments, 45c-60c. Personal Engraved, 50 for $1.00 and up. Gift Wraps, Stationery. Good Profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

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A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. G. BADGER —
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WO 61128 CR. 4121

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EDDY D. FIELD
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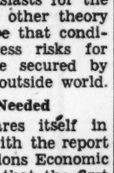

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Edward Barrington, Manager

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ECHO PLACE, BRONX—Business girl will share with lady modern 3-room apartment; near 8th Avenue subway and church; $25 monthly. Write Box S-53, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

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FOR SALE—Complete 2 nicely furnished guest apartments; good condition. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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(Continued)

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NUTLEY *(Continued)*

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Large Stocks of

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Quality Service

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Specials Every Day

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Orders Taken for Birthday Cakes

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Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive

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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN *(Continued)*

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Scientific Fitting

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Women's Famous Name Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery

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TOILET CREAM

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Flo-Jean

FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR

DRESSES HATS BAGS SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

JENKINTOWN *(Continued)*

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Smart New Fall Millinery from $5

Special Attention of Kathryn Altman

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Fashionable Dressmaking and Alterations

Reasonable Prices Phone Ard. 523

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SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY

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66 E. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

Now open under new management

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We also cater to Parties and Banquets

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"Siltex" "Fultex" "Bulton" Brands Are Better.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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also features Delicatessen

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"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

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Cars go for it!

Cor. Yale and Rutgers Aves.

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Individual, Sanitary

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Moved to

5 SOUTH CHESTER ROAD

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S

Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream

23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Blvd. 2781

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Walk-in-ease Shoes for Children

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INTERBORO LAUNDRY

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Certified Quality Launderers

MADISON 530

Rugs Shampooed—Special attention given Blankets and Lace Curtains.

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S

OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND

MILLAY HOSIERY

Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled 1.00

WILKES-BARRE PENNA. Pair

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BEAR'S CAFETERIA

Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

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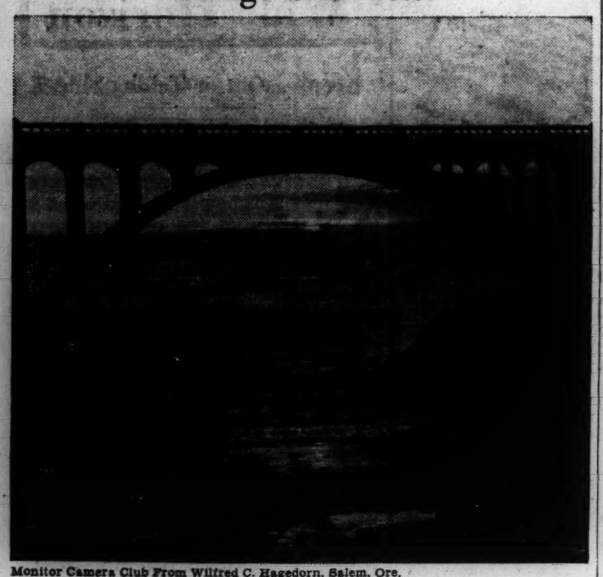
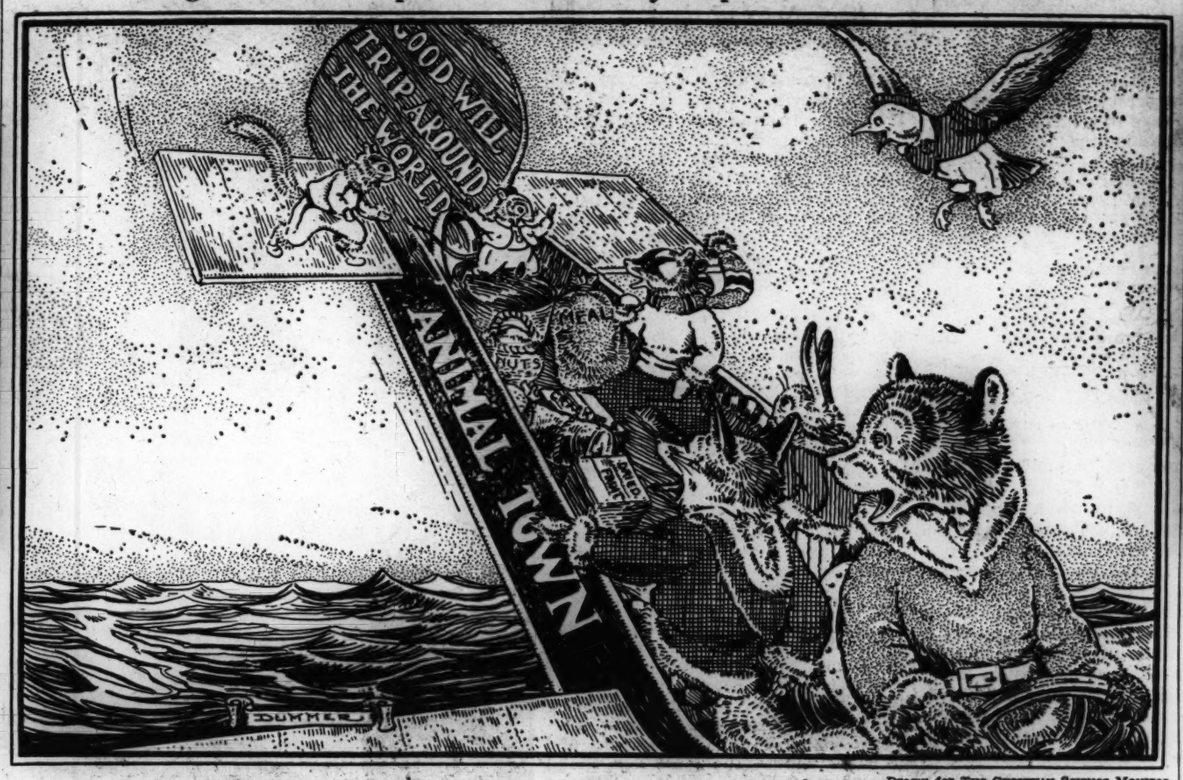


Monitor Camera Club From Wilfred C. Hagedorn, Salem, Ore.
John Day Bridge, Oregon

Flight Is Interrupted as Stowaway Pops Out of Cheese Box



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When Asked Whether He Had Been in the Box All During the Trip, Willie Whitefoot Replied That His Answer Was "Gnaw"

Pillar of Light

Monitor Camera Club From Virginia Fenn, Los Angeles
Washington Monument With Night Illumination

Quotation For Today

FAITH is to believe what we do not see, and the reward of faith is to see what we believe.
—AUGUSTINE

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Buzzlesmith

1. Fun With Antonyms

GOOD scores on the Synonyms yesterday should enable many readers to do equally well with Antonyms today. The correct antonym for word No. 1 has been checked. See if you can pair off the remaining words:

1	steady	insuperable	
2	pseudo	solid	
3	lustrous	veiled	1
4	tepid	inexorable	
5	feasible	obscure	
6	credulous	sombrous	
7	lucid	taciturn	
8	terse	original	
9	loquacious	skeptical	
10	placable	copious	

2. Letter Changing

READERS were given an opportunity some weeks ago to try the WORLD to PEACE letter-changing puzzle dedicated to the Monitor, and worked by delegates to the joint conventions of the National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association. Several readers have made the change in 7 moves. Two contestants at the convention tied for first place with 5 moves, one submitting World, Woald, Weald, Peald, Peale, Peace, and the other, World, Werld, Weald, Peald, Peale, Peace. This was equaled by a Fargo, N. D., reader, who also suggested an even shorter route, though not strictly according to rules: World — Golden Rule — Peace. For today's letter change, a Greenlawn, L. I., reader shares LAZY to BUSY, in 6 moves.

3. What Distance?

WHAT is the distance in miles represented by ⅝ of an inch on a map drawn to a scale of 75 miles to ¾ of an inch?

4. Rebus

IN SHARING the following rebus, the Lexington, Mass., reader who composed it suggested that much depended upon the "introduction," since the letters below represent, in rebus form, a 6-letter word meaning "to introduce." So, friends, let us 'introduce" this clever rebus:

U D T C

5. Cryptogram

AND, finally, a Champaign, Ill., reader shares a clever limerick in cryptic form:

FINI'Z SFI ZSDNJ DO *UNJXSTU

*ZBA,

CFD CDVQE BQCBJZ CDNW FTZ

UNJXSDPNBA.

FI ZVNIQJ CBZ OTGIE

CFIL FTZ QISSINZ FI ATGIE,

TL CNTSTLP B SIQIPNBA.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Largest Sapphire

The world's largest sapphire, weighing 42 pounds and discovered in Ceylon a year ago, is now in London for examination and disposal. It is valued between $15,000 and $20,000.

Increased Mileage

Twenty years ago the average automobile tire lasted about 3000 miles; today it lasts about 20,000 miles.

Harlem

New York's Harlem has more negroes than any other city in the world. Its Negro population exceeds 250,000.

What They Say

Honor

"For hundreds of years human relationships and the world's business have been built upon the sacredness of contract. A pledge once given by a moral personality is unbreakable, whatever the unforeseen consequences to himself may be. What is true of individuals is doubly true of governments."—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

International Co-operation

"We must remember that in this modern world we are no longer isolated even by oceans; that other nations face the same problems of remaining at peace which we face. We must return to the old American policy which President Adams recommended 140 years ago—the policy of neutrality through international co-operation."—*Dr. Philip C. Jessup.*

In Germany

"We rule by love and not by the bayonet."—*Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for Propaganda.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Ice Cream Business

A YOUNG man usually helped his father with the work on their grain and dairy farm during the summer. However, after college had adjourned for the vacation session last spring, he struck upon an idea for increasing his income, at the same time giving him more agreeable occupation than the regular round of rather arduous farm chores.

Under a shed adjoining the barn he rigged up a small electric motor and ran a belt from it which turned a homemade flywheel about 18 inches in diameter. To this flywheel he had attached the shaft which turns an ice cream freezer. He bought his milk or cream from his father's dairy at the market price, mixed his own different flavors and froze the ice cream with the electric mechanical labor.

Before many days, he had acquired a substantial patronage of town folks who liked and would continue to buy his products. During the time of the short summer vacation his earnings were enough to pay a substantial part of his expenses for the fall term of college. —R. C H., Hollywood, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Important

Mrs. Jones went to her neighbor, Mrs. Smith, for advice on how to raise chickens. After giving a few hints, her neighbor wound up by saying, "Remember, a hen sits three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks."

Mrs. Jones thanked her and went away to set her hen on some eggs.

All went well for a couple of weeks but suddenly Mrs. Jones was called out of town.

"Mary," she said to the maid, "I'm going away for two weeks, so remember if that hen sits more than another week, take her off. I don't want ducks."—*Whitewright Sun.*

And Nothing Else

A country boy entered a drug store and used a telephone booth for the first time. Placing a nickel in the slot and lifting the receiver, he heard the operator say: "Number, please."

"Number, nothing! I want my peanuts!"

Not Exactly

"We women are always misunderstood."

"Well, I've never yet met one who tried to make herself plain."

Should Be in Better Ones

"Yes, it sho' is too bad."

"What's so bad, Mandy?"

"Dat we-all had de depression when times was so bad."

—Ric et Rac, Paris

"It's very good value, sir."

"Yes, but the trousers are a bit tight under the arms."

A Stowaway Mouse Is Found

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—16

AS THE Animal Town aviators were flying over the north Atlantic, Reddy Squirrel let out a yell and jumped onto the elevator wings of the plane. The cover to the big cheese box tumbled off, and up came a little mouse into view and waved to the other animals. He was so fat he could hardly stand on the edges of the cheese box. "You'll excuse me, animals, but I wanted to take this trip, and I felt you would not take me, as I'm a stranger to you. I am Willie Whitefoot, and I lived some way from Animal Town. There was such a crowd the day you started off, and, as I was looking over your plane and stores, I peeked into this box before you tied it up; and as the cheese only half filled it, I hopped in and pulled the cover over me. I'm sorry I ate all your cheese, but it was oh, so good."

"Say," said Reddy Squirrel, "you haven't been in that cheese box all the time, for in the back part is a big mouse hole."

"Why," said the little mouse, "do you suppose I'd stay there in that dark box all during the trip? My answer is 'gnaw.' When you animals were away from the plane I had a wonderful time and even when you were sailing along, I would peek out. You know that we mice are pretty smart, if I do say it; and one night I was cold and I chewed off some of Buster's blanket. I also chewed up a lot of paper—just come here and see the fine little bed I have."

The other animals were speechless at first. Then Reddy Fox said, "We really should toss you overboard."

"Oh, you don't scare me a bit. I know you animals are too kind-hearted; and before the trip is over I may be able to help you for this kindness."

While the animals tried to appear stern, they really had taken a great fancy to the little mouse.

Just then Buster Bear shouted: "Land ahead! I suppose this is Iceland, as it is only 250 miles from Greenland."

"Yes," said Reddy Fox, "this is Iceland."

They found the shores to be quite similar to Greenland's—quite high in spots. They were now over land, and how the animals peered with bright interested eyes down on this strange land! They sailed low to see as much as possible.

"I see a geyser and there is another over there," said Blackie.

"Why this looks like the Yellowstone Park—and there are hot springs here also," said Reddy Fox.

"Oh!" shouted Racky Coon, "There is a caribou, same as we saw in Alaska."

Reddy Fox said, "You're a good one, Racky, when we were in Alaska, you called caribou, reindeer; now these are reindeer and you call them caribou."

"There is one of your relatives, Reddy Fox," said Bunny Rabbit. The animals looked as he pointed, and there was a beautiful white fox scampering away from this strange bird flying overhead.

The plane was brought down and the animals approached the fox. Reddy Fox said, "Don't be afraid of us. We are just Animal Town folks on a good will trip around the world, visiting all our relatives."

The white fox turned his head slightly and looked at them with one eye. Then seeing friendly looking animals, he decided that he had nothing to fear.

Snowy White Fox, for this he said was his name, said, "I'll have to get up a party and introduce you to some of our animals; and before long the visitors were surrounded by all kinds of animals curious to see these strange visitors from foreign shores. They easily became acquainted and had a fine time playing games and having a contest of outdoor sports.

The time to leave came all too quickly, so saying good-by to their new-found friends, the aviators once more headed out over the ocean for the British Isles.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Brevities

Springfield Union: In Kentucky a petrified foot was found 32 feet underground. However, the roads in Kentucky are better than they used to be.

Punch: A cricket expert says he never reads what he has written. That's nothing—some cricket experts never write it either.

San Francisco Chronicle: Progress continues in aviation. When you shoot for London now you make Wales, instead of Ireland.

St. Louis Star-Times: There isn't room enough in one head for a big tongue and a large brain.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bowling à la Halloween

SET up half a huge, hollowed-out pumpkin as a goal at the end of a long room—a hall is a good place, but be sure to remove the rug and any prized furniture before you start. If it is impossible to get a real pumpkin, you can make one by covering a wire frame with yellow cheese-cloth or crepe paper. The only other equipment necessary is a goodly supply of apples, to be used as balls.

Select two good executives as captains, and have them choose the members of their teams, turn and turn about. Each player has two turns, two apples at each turn, and

makes a score for his side if he throws an apple which gets inside the pumpkin and stays there.

The score of goals should be kept carefully; and when the game is completed, the winning side may demand a forfeit from the losing team.—M. C., Neligh, Neb.

Daily Anecdote

Soap

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A DISCOURAGED young man called upon a successful business man one morning to ask him the secret of his success.

"It is no secret," replied the business man. "Do what you are doing well, and continually do it better and better."

"But," said the young man, "there isn't anything at all that I can do."

"A wise thinker," said the business man, "once gave us something like this: 'Every man born into the world has his work born with him.' Now you have some activity surely. What is it?"

Very hesitatingly and apologetically the young man answered, "I make soap."

"Well, you can make a success at that as well as at anything else. Go home, young man, and make better soap today than you have ever made before—and tomorrow improve on that."

The young man followed the advice. He made different shaped bars and added a scent to the soap, which was an innovation, and continually improved on his one-time despised soap.

Today there is not a youth in any part of the civilized world who has not heard the name of the millionaire magnate who at one time considered himself a colossal failure. For that successful soap manufacturer was none other than Colgate.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Letter of Dismissal

Question: In withdrawal from membership, may the board grant a letter of dismissal or should it come up before the membership?

Answer: The bylaws should preferably delegate that duty to the board. If they do not, under strict application of parliamentary law the membership only would have the right to grant such letters, inasmuch as it is the membership which elects to membership. The fundamental is that the membership reserves to itself such duties and privileges as it does not specifically delegate to the board.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Entertaining Unawares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A WOMAN news writer found it necessary one cold day to remain in a certain section of the city. She knew no one in the particular vicinity of whom she could ask hospitality, especially as the nature of her mission might necessitate a long wait.

She finally knocked at the door of an old red brick house, which might have been either a business or a residence; and a pleasant elderly woman invited her to enter.

Inside was a glowing fire and comfortable chairs; and the visitor was assured that she was welcome to the room for as long as she needed it; the elderly woman said, however, that she would have to be excused, as she was busy.

When she appeared again, she said, "Perhaps you would like to see the things I make." And she led the way into a room where hung racks of garments in beautiful colors and materials—negligees in a unique style, rather attaining the dignity of hostess gowns. In a display case was lingerie to match. There were also pajamas with robes to match.

Then the woman explained that she had started with one garment, made for a friend several years ago, and now had built up a profitable business. She was astonished when her visitor said it would make a good story.

And so it came about that the news writer who was invited in out of the cold, wrote a story which her newspaper was glad to accept; and it sent a photographer to take a picture, and gave the write-up space in the Sunday edition, which was very gratifying to the business woman. Her act of kindness, without thought of reward, proved a profitable venture, for new and increased business resulted from the experience.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Two Rear View Mirrors

THINKING drivers insist that the cars they own and drive be equipped with two rear-view mirrors —the usual one in the center at the top of the windshield, and a side mirror, such as is usually found on trucks. When a back-seat passenger obstructs the view through the back window, a side mirror is indispensable. Also, there is a blind spot, covering 100 feet of roadway to the driver's left, which only can be seen through a mirror at the driver's elbow. Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

For the Scrapbook

Good Is for All

Wherefore do we desire the advantages of life so much more for ourselves than for our neighbour? Alas! it is through our excessive self-love . . . and from hence arise envy, jealousy, malice, and many other evil passions.—*Fenelon.*

Frankness

I love plain and bold speech between gallant men, and that our words should go along with our thoughts.—*Montaigne.*

Courage

It is dangerous to allow one's self to indulge in tears; it destroys courage and even the will to recover.—*Amiel.*

Work!

Sweetness of days and rest and dallying
Have never lifted any fallen thing,
City nor house.
—*Euripedes.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Determination*

By LE PELLEY

WOE ARE WE! HAVE YOU SEEN TODAY'S ELECTION REPORT?!
LOOK! YOU INCREASED TO 174, BUT LOOK AT HYMIE DOBSON!!! 221!!
PLUNKY!
ENOUGH OF THIS!! — WHERE IS THE OLD MARMADUKE DERRING-DO? WHERE IS THE OLD MARMADUKE RESOURCEFULNESS? !!!
THAT'S THE TALK!
I SHALL THINK UP A PLAN TO WIN THIS ELECTION, OR I SHALL EAT MY HAT, AS THE SAYING GOES!
NOT THAT HAT, MARMADUKE — I DON'T THINK IT WOULD AGREE WITH YOU INSIDE ANY MORE THAN IT DOES OUTSIDE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Much Stopping and Starting*

By CARMACK

This afternoon I heard the Boss and his friends saying something about running, and right away I was interested—
And sure enough, a moment later, one of them started out like a blue streak, and thinking it was a race, I lit out after him—
But he'd only gone a little way, when he gave a big leap, and stopped—
A moment later the Boss started out—
And did the same thing—
That was too much for me and I wiggled my tail and said-"Well, make up your mind- is it to be a race or isn't it?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Relief—Permanent or Temporary?

WITH reference to unemployment relief, apparently no more fundamental difference of judgment exists between the Roosevelt Administration and its critics than on the point whether this type of assistance must be treated as permanent or temporary.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, anticipates in his recent book ("Spending to Save") that probably for years to come "there will remain as the responsibility of the Government a standing army of able-bodied workers who have no jobs."

Governor Landon, Republican presidential nominee, said at Cleveland, "Unlike the Administration, I view relief as a temporary problem," and indicated that the final solution is "a recovery that will bring real jobs at real pay."

The thesis that relief will continue a permanent problem is based on several observations—namely, that during 1929 at the height of prosperity there were thousands displaced by occupational changes who had sought vainly months on months for work, that with production rising faster than re-employment there is apparently an even hastened mechanization of industry, and that even if and when private employment reaches all the able-bodied there are thousands, either handicapped or unable to keep up with machine production, as well as lone mothers with small children, who should be cared for.

Recovery in business, industry and agriculture ought to give jobs to all the employable and ought to enable state and local governments to take care of the unemployable. It ought to; but whether it does and will is a question of fact, not of theory. The presence of extensive unemployment even in prosperity cannot be merely wished away, and the pangs of physical or cultural starvation are just as uncomfortable to the individual whether he is one of two million or ten million jobless.

Whether economic recovery solves unemployment or not will depend in considerable part on the intelligence and social conscience of business management. It will depend also in part on the extent to which relief, however unintentionally, encourages some to be content with a paternalistic dole instead of an honest job.

The Christian Science Monitor some two months ago outlined recommendations of its own for long-range treatment of relief. In essence its proposals were:

1. WPA, as an emergency organization, should be liquidated as soon as possible.
2. Federal relief ought not to be necessary in normally prosperous times, but a framework should be ready for national action in an emergency.
3. Principal reliance must be made upon a vastly improved local welfare administration.
4. Useful public works should be carried out to provide as much employment as possible on a basis of competence rather than need.
5. The Federal Government should assist the states when necessary through a system of grants-in-aid to provide a basic level of cash relief to any who cannot be employed.
6. Personnel of relief agencies should be under civil service throughout.

Comparing subsequent Republican pronouncements, we find that Governor Landon makes a valid point when he says, "The Republican party proposes that federal public works shall be undertaken only on their merits and shall not be confused with relief." The proposal further to return relief to state and local administration with only necessary federal financial aid would be a step toward more careful management. This is perhaps the most necessary immediate step. But the Republican program does not go beyond the immediate situation; it draws no lessons from depression experience; it provides no correlating or works planning agency for meeting another such emergency.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform is silent as to what to expect from the Administration in relief policy, and neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. Hopkins has intimated what is to be done with WPA now that the emergency period is closing. The administrator does, however, look farther into the future and sees more clearly the probable need of federal subsidies to the states to take care even of the so-called unemployables and the certain need of some agency to plan as much work relief as possible in preference to the dole.

Thus if a Republican Administration were to come in with its more realistic immediate program, it would need to learn something of longer vision from those it displaced. And if the Roosevelt Administration continues it should take a few practical pages from the book of its opponents.

Mr. Keynes as an Issue

THE unnamed British economist who, according to Governor Landon, inspired President Roosevelt's spending policy was John Maynard Keynes, by common consent the most widely read of British economists. Governor Landon said that his own Government takes no notice of him. It is true that Keynesian counsel often differs from British policy. Nevertheless, he happens to be a member of his Government's Economic Advisory Committee, and was one of the members of the famous Macmillan Committee, which reported on Britain's monetary troubles in midsummer, 1931.

Mr. Keynes comes to the United States regularly. When he arrived in early 1933, he was invited to Washington, where he had a long talk with Mr. Roosevelt. Later, both here and abroad, he praised the President for his initiative and aspirations, but criticized that part of his initial program which consisted of trying to balance the budget and to confine the economic system within the strait jacket of the NRA and AAA. He suggested a course in spending, $400,000,000 a month, no less. Whether Mr. Roosevelt followed Keynes or not, he soon after went in for spending on more or less this scale.

Mr. Keynes has been an issue so many times that the effort to make him one in the American elections will not disturb him. He leaped into world renown by denouncing the Versailles peacemakers and most of their works.

Keynes wrote "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," a slim volume holding a high explosive which discharged on the craniums of the peacemakers. Britain was still under the spell of official thought. Keynes's conduct, like Socrates' in ancient Athens, therefore became unpatriotic, almost sacrilegious; disturbing all the plans for hanging the Kaiser, but especially for squeezing the Germans, as a British statesman crudely put it, "till the pips squeaked." André Tardieu, dreaming of the billions that would soon start to flow out of Germany, snapped angrily at Keynes for overstepping the bounds of "permissible tomfoolery." Yes, Mr. Keynes is used to being an issue.

"Light, Give Me Light"

IN HELEN KELLER'S autobiography, "The Story of My Life," she describes her growth which began on the most important day of all her life, the one on which Anne Sullivan came to the Keller home in Alabama, to teach the seven-year-old Helen. With infinite patience and love, the twenty-year-old Miss Sullivan guided the eager spirit toward freedom, spelling out on the child's palm her every word. From the first word "doll" Miss Sullivan taught Helen Keller's growing thought to appreciate the beauty of fragrant woods, of her teacher's hands, of flowers and birds. Speaking to her just as though she were a hearing child, except that she spelled the sentences into her hand, the teacher led the student away from the imprisonment that the failure of senses had early enforced.

Such broader horizons of thought and achievement did Miss Sullivan open up that Helen Keller was able to go on to school, to graduate *cum laude* from Radcliffe, to receive honor after honor, to become associated with famous men, and to fulfill a most interesting and useful life. In each step of the way the devoted teacher was at Helen's side, spending without dint or restraint all her own energies, until when in her last years her own eyesight failed, she became the student and Helen Keller the teacher.

Anne Sullivan Macy, always from the first, "teacher" to Helen Keller, symbolized the many men and women who in answering the eager, childlike call "Light, give me Light," have trod with dignity the humble paths of service unselfed, who have given bountifully of their talents, and have ennobled the world by their love and rich powers of appreciation.

Ambassador of Letters?

HAS a new function been discovered for that three-centuries-old British institution, the Poet Laureate? Dr. John Masefield, present holder of the office, has gone on a tour of Belgium, France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, during which he is to deliver to university and other audiences a series of lectures on "English Poetry."

Time was when the Poet Laureate, on the occasion of a battle or a royal marriage or other state occasion, would hymn the event with obedient muse. Thus did he justify the eminence of his position. In such circumstances a few—a very few—notable poems have been written, of which the chief, perhaps, is Tennyson's ode to Wellington. But in general the products of compulsory inspiration were sufficiently unsatisfactory to cause a feeling of relief when the late Robert Bridges, on becoming laureate, declined to be responsible for turning out topical verses.

Yet this decision, admirable as it was, left the laureateship a mere sinecure, and institutions which render no active service have a way of quickly becoming obsolete. It would be regrettable if this course should overtake so renowned an office as that filled by such famous poets as Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Bridges. For this reason it will be interesting to note what success attends Dr. Masefield's tour. England is now paying keen attention to making her heritage of culture known abroad. What better ambassador could be discovered in the cause of cultural understanding than the official Poet Laureate? Dr. Masefield may be the founder of a new tradition for an ancient office.

TERROR Haute?

Heard Round the World

Book News of the Day

WHY bring up the Haymarket bombing? It occurred back in 1886, when the labor struggle was in its turbulent, often ugly beginnings. The bombing revolved round an imported anarchist movement which was capable of only a few isolated flashes in the pan. Today labor would seem to have largely established itself above the underworld, in the public eye, and instances of labor racketeering cannot besmirch the whole movement.

Henry David has written the definitive history of this bombing in THE HISTORY OF THE HAYMARKET AFFAIR (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $4). Is scholarly research the only purpose which the book serves?

To at least one reader, the story of the bombing points up a contemporary debate. It is a study of public hysteria. It is an illustration of the quicksilver of panic that can course through the public print and the upper strata of public mentality, when fear of the unpredictable masses is aroused. The American public today is not immune from this sort of stampede.

The cases of Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti come first to mind. History has not yet balanced its judgment on these men, whom conservatives on the whole are inclined to call guilty and liberals to exculpate. But whatever the verdict, the more articulate sections of the public showed the same rage that swept Chicago when a band of anarchists were on trial for the Haymarket bombing.

And what is more to the point, the labor conflict is today entering a new and more strident phase. The emphasis is shifting from individual strikes to political action on a national scale. The heat of fusion, as labor coalesces into parties in the states under Labor's Nonpartisan League and the C. I. O., is already igniting the more extremist "patriotic press." And one wonders whether the use of politics as a labor weapon may not stir up hysteria just as did a smoking bomb in the Haymarket square of Chicago.

In retrospect, it is easy to see how vapid was the public fury over the Haymarket affair. Indignation is understandable, what with one fatality and a number of wounds among the policemen who had marched into the square where the anarchists were speaking. The publications of these men had constantly glorified the idea of the sputtering fuse and dynamite as the solution to the tightening class struggle. But the case, as Mr. David recounts it, inexorably leads the reader to conclude that four men were hanged because they were anarchists, not because they had been properly convicted of bomb throwing. Mr. David's account is so thorough and well documented, as well as possessing the absorbing interest and swift movement of a fictional thriller, that one does not challenge his verdict or his selection of facts.

Looking back fifty years, one can denature this hysteria. Looking back to the San Francisco parade and the conviction of Tom Mooney, the shadows of prejudice begin to close in. Looking back to the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, raw feelings are still aroused at the mention of the names. Looking forward to the political impact of an organized labor vote on the more inflammable reactionaries, one would wish that more people could grasp the lesson of this book.

It might forestall the senseless strategy which raises up leftist martyrs today and tomorrow—perchance on a less trivial scale than the jailing of Earl Browder the other day, but with the same short-sighted intent. It might demonstrate that the continual swapping of harder and more injurious blows between radical and reactionary will merely undermine the common need for moderation, on which democracy depends for existence, among the "many superb immoderations of the day."

S. R. D.

Democracy's First Line of Defense

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

MR. ANTHONY EDEN and Lord Halifax have of late been playing Box and Cox with one another in charge of Britain's foreign affairs, while Mr. Baldwin's robe as Prime Minister has fallen for the time being upon the capable shoulders of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who is likely to succeed him next year. But this dualism in the cabinet is only temporary. Mr. Baldwin now looks forward confidently to resuming charge of the Government when Parliament reassembles on Oct. 29, thereafter to carry on unaided until the coronation next May. Mr. Eden has also terminated his holiday and is back in full work, his first engagement having been to represent Great Britain at Geneva.

* * *

The Houses of Parliament continue to be enclosed in a strait-jacket of scaffolding poles, and a few moss-grown stone gargoyles that have outlived their usefulness on the cornices, may still be purchased from the Office of Works. But Mr. J. E. Holman, who is in charge, tells me the demand for such curios has so much exceeded the supply that it is only seldom now that any can be provided.

The rule has hitherto been to sell surplus stone at a little more than its value as building material, applications for it being dealt with in the order in which they reach the Office of Works. The prices range from a few shillings for a cartful of rubbish, to a pound or two for individual stones showing carvings upon their surfaces. At present, however, there is a long waiting list.

* * *

Big Ben has been having unusual visitors in two big white birds pronounced by competent authority to be storks reared in Kent and released in August for an experiment in migration.

The storks have been making the clock tower their resting place at night, flying away to forage in the daytime. The birds since their release have been reported from places as far apart as the Isle of Wight, Lands End, and Lytham in Lancashire. It is hoped therefore that Britain may once more enjoy what since medieval times has become the rare spectacle within its borders of seeing these decorative creatures under wild conditions.

* * *

King Edward VIII has just set British sportsmen a new and healthy example in exchanging the camera for the rifle in recent deer-shooting parties, which are a traditional feature of the annual visit paid by British royalty to the Highlands of Scotland.

The country about Balmoral, the beautiful royal residence in Aberdeenshire, perched as it is on the heather-clad slopes of 1400-foot high hills of Craig-Gowan, affords any would-be stalker much strenuous climbing to get into touch with his quarry. The fact that the King "shoots" his stags with the camera, therefore, has in no way reduced the arduous nature of the holiday he has been taking in his northern home.

The King is not the only highly placed Britisher who takes an interest in nature. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his capacity of temporarily acting Prime Minister, has been living up to a similar tradition for chief ministers of state. Mr. Baldwin cultivates pigs when he is at his home in Worcestershire. Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in studying wild life even from his window at 11 Downing street in the middle of London. He loves to tell of a blackbird that imitates a thrush among the smoke-grimed foliage of a plane tree in his tiny garden. "Hey! Ho!, Hey! Ho!, Hey! Ho!," he says it sings, having picked up these solitary two notes from a thrush in the neighboring St. James Park. "Often, curiously enough," Mr. Chamberlain goes on to say, "the opening notes were followed by the unmistakable mellow drawling whistle of a blackbird." But whereas the thrush would have gone on to improvise, the blackbird had only mastered its two initial sounds.

* * *

The "Locarno" room in the British Foreign Office in London that is being got ready as a meeting place in case the long-discussed five-power conference should materialize, is a gaily decorated chamber with cream and gold walls, crimson tapestries and reflected lighting. It takes its name from the fact that it was the scene of the signing in 1925 of the famous treaty guaranteeing the Rhine Frontier that Sir Austen Chamberlain arranged at Locarno in Switzerland. In pre-war days it was known as the "reception" room.

* * *

A story comes from Dublin going one better than the well-known yarn of the boy from Cork who went to school in England, "to learn the accent," with the result that all his new fellow schoolboys picked up his instead, though the neighbors at home were saying to his mother, "and isn't it too bad of you to send the poor creature to a foreign land." It concerns a lady of Dublin who sent her daughters to a remote village in West Cork, and when asked "why ivver did you send them to the back of godspeed," replied with great dignity, "Why, to get the accent, of course."

E. C. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Coercion and the WPA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor entitled "Time for Light on Relief," which dealt with the matter of coercion of WPA workers' votes in Pennsylvania, has given me the feeling that someone should say something about the better tactics used by the better thinkers on the work done under the present regime.

As a lifelong Republican, and one who very recently served as a member of the board of the Republican Women's Club in this city, I am strongly impelled to make some statements on the good side of the work being done by one branch of the WPA. So many adverse statements are being broadcast that I am sure unbiased thinkers are glad to hear something on the better side. May I qualify by saying that before taking over the work of supervisor on one of the largest women's sewing projects in this city, I had about five or six years' training as a volunteer worker, with the largest welfare or relief organization in this city, as well as welfare training work with a large church organization.

When I was asked to take over the supervising work for the WPA, my political affiliations were not once questioned, and I have yet to talk with anyone on my project or any other project of like nature where this was made a matter of any moment. If in this State, or any of the other states, unfair tactics are used, we can hardly fairly blame those in high authority on this work for the abuse. Rather, let us feel that it is the danger menacing all organization work where men and women are serving, and where sometimes personal place and power are put above unselfish service for a principle. Constantly, since taking over this work, I have received communications both from local headquarters and Washington, threatening dismissal for anyone found to be using unfair means of coercion. These letters are read all over the unit, and it is well understood that work well done stands above party on these projects. Inasmuch as an individual woman's vote stands for just as much as the man's vote, if such coercion was done by those in authority, it would operate on the women's projects as well as on the man's.

When I look over the groups comprising the workers on the project I supervise, and others of the same character in this city, and compare the general appearance and morale of the women with what it was at the start of this WPA work, I can truthfully say that if all the other "alphabetical" organizations founded under the present regime are proven to be failures—and we know that they are not—there are in this city alone 3500 women, representing about that number of families, who have been given a chance to earn a living by honest labor, and who very much appreciate the difference as compared with their former plight under general relief. No amount of political propaganda can take from this worthy attempt to help the unemployed its rightful glory.

MAY PRICE HEFLINGER

St. Louis, Mo.

Filming Cruelty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some months ago you published a very commendable editorial on the filming by Warner Brothers of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." The account of the filming disclosed the most shocking cruelties that have yet been made public.

A herd of horses were stampeded, their feet having been previously wired, so that they pitched headlong into a series of pits which had been prepared for them. Several of them emerged with broken legs and some were killed. One cannot imagine more heartless cruelty.

Allow me to commend you for your stand in the matter and to express the hope that public opinion may be so aroused that such revolting occurrences may not be repeated.

Naugatuck, Conn. H. A. DALBY

The Wide Horizon

Keeping Out or Taking Sides?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

NOBODY who seriously thinks about problems of war and peace can be unaware of the complete divergence of opinion of two equally sincere schools of peace-workers. They are often more bitterly opposed to each other than they are to the indifferent or the cynical. One school of thought would abolish neutrality and oblige us all to take up arms in one form or another—as a beginning, at least economic arms—against the presumed aggressor. The other school of thought would encourage neutrality on the largest possible scale, and would not endeavor to draw distinctions between parties that, if history is any guide, will both hereafter be found guilty.

The contention is as old as history. It is not, as we are inclined fondly to imagine, merely of our own time. But what is perhaps new is the violence with which men champion one thesis or the other; only to swing to the opposite extreme in the course of a few months!

Thus it was apparently without any consciousness of a contradiction in methods that those who had clamored for intervention, even of a military character, in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, were suddenly converted into enthusiastic exponents of the advantages of non-intervention in the civil war in Spain.

It should not be argued that the cases are fundamentally different. They are indeed different, as every case must be different from another. But, on the whole, it would have been far more proper, under recognized international law, to send supplies to the legal Spanish Government, and to lend no countenance whatever to the insurgent forces, than it was to take action against Italy under the untried and hitherto ignored Article XVI of the League Covenant.

* * *

There is not the smallest intention on my part to criticize the policy of the powers in the Italian affair, or in the Spanish affair. Nor do I propose to take into account the practice of the various powers, which was doubtless opposed to their precepts. It is purely with the striking contrast in political thinking now presented that I would briefly deal. First, large masses of peace-loving men persuaded themselves that the cause of peace was best served by taking sides against a particular country, and even running the risk of a general war under the banners of peace. Then, almost without any transition, the same masses of peace-loving men proclaimed that they must not help even the legitimate government of a neighboring country against an army in rebellion, lest by such interference they should range Europe into two rival camps.

Instead of "collective security," there was a sudden demand for "collective neutrality." France took the initiative in the revival of the doctrine of neutrality. But it was not the France which many people have blamed for its lukewarmness against Italy—the France of M. Laval and M. Flandin. It was the France of M. Blum, who had been an advocate of collective security in its widest sense, and was now an advocate of collective neutrality in its most extreme sense.

Note, too, that the French Prime Minister had naturally the strongest sympathy with the existing Spanish Government. It was a popular front government, precisely like the French Government. Therefore he would be tempted to assist the Spanish Government, and there is no law of neutrality that could have prevented him. To assist the insurgents, as both Italy and Germany were alleged to have done, would have been a gross breach of neutrality; for the insurgents had no legal status. Nevertheless, the French Government, in its desire to keep out of international complications, proposed that neither the Government nor the rebels should be helped in any way. This was collective neutrality with a vengeance; and moreover, although neutrality as generally interpreted does not oblige governments to prohibit private transactions, on this occasion M. Blum asked for an embargo on private sales.

* * *

The fact that within a few months there should be a plea for collective intervention followed by a plea for collective neutrality, sufficiently proves that we have not yet really thought out these problems of peace and war. It may be that there is no dogmatic answer—that very much depends on circumstances. But it should at least be conceded that it may sometimes be the wiser course to keep out of trouble instead of plunging into other people's quarrels.

Minding one's own business should never, in international affairs, mean that one refuses one's good offices. On the contrary, neutrality and non-intervention are the necessary conditions for the role of peacemaker. Conciliation and arbitration cannot be undertaken by those who have taken sides.

The lesson of recent events is surely that, without prejudice and without passion, we should consider whether the right way of keeping peace is to assert that war is "indivisible," that war anywhere is war everywhere; or whether it should be our first duty, if war unhappily breaks out, to localize it, circumscribe it in time as well as space, keep as many countries as possible as sane as possible, and by neutrality and non-intervention fit ourselves for the task of mediation.